Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 59 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

...L & PASSENGER SERVICE.

...TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. ...ING AT MARSEILLES.

...ls.	Steamers	Tons.	
	Devanha	8092	
	Dwarka†	4538	
	Gulna†	6152	
	Malda	6064	
	Somali	6712	
	Takada	6949	Extra
	Karmala	6983	
	...	6854	
	...kia	8089	
	...kia	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

...ccommodation as far as is available by ...kada" and Karmala" sailing on the ... 15th April will be allotted on the ... March. It will only be possible to ...assages by these steamers for s... ...ember of A1 priority certificate holders, ...ould forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents, before the 15th March, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all* grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date which they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Karachi calling at Bombay.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

...te about	Steamer.	Tons.
...h March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
7th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
10th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports.
13th "	A Steamer	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage ...P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be ...anged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

...PPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Hayo Maru	No. 2	3018	27th Feb.	10th Mar
Hyuh Wo	G. Sige	4249	14th Mar.	24th Mar.
Hakuai Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	22nd Mar.	1st April
Kosoku Maru	N. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
...rnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

...KA SHOSEN KAISHA.

...OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM-SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

...HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
...167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
...ULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO ...JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND ...NGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
...Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Main Line	S. Miyaji	24th Feb.	12th March	Italy
Main Line	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb	10th "	Japan
Kamakura Maru	M. Kaneko	4th Mar.	15th "	"
Kamakura Maru	H. Yanagi	8th Mar.	20th "	"
Perim Maru	K. Uchigoye	10th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Perim Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	7th April	"
...	Wakitake	8th April	20th April	Japan

...y to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
...allard Road.
...y.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1.00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business tr... ...acted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received, fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00 000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City.
Kapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES KASUMBI SADLA CHORSA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khatri Ramji Ladhabhoy working as a commission agent at Third Bhoivada:—

5 packages each about 80 pieces Kasumbi Sadla Chorsa 24/25 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Runchod of Ganeshchowk:—

6 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES BLACK TWILLS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned:—

20 bales each 30 pieces Black Twills of the Century Mills No. 6 B 26 by 52 by 9.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Maganlal Chamanlal and on account and at the risk of Sha Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully:—

10 bales Japanese Sheetings No. 51.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Anandlal:—

15 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 695 BALES COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Thackersidas Shivsyamal at their Room at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Shivrudrapa Murgapa Chigate:—

100 bales cotton Rajkot.
69 bales cotton Amrell.
23 bales cotton Shahpur.
121 bales cotton Sajin.
50 bales cotton Bijapur.
36 bales cotton Davangiri.
3 bales cotton Bhagalkot.
100 bales cotton Viramgam.
150 bales cotton Red Coconada.
39 bales cotton Cawnpur.
4 bales cotton Gajkundvada.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILLS MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Oonamsy and Co., at their Godown, at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.

(1) 1 Log frame saw (Ransome Make) to take logs upto 18 inches with spare blades.
(2) The chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations. Saws upto 30 inches.
(3) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 60 inches by Ransome with blade.
(4) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 36 inches by Ransome with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24 inches by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band oSaw Machine 24 inches pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel blade sharpening machine.
(8) Steam Engine Wilson Make 14 H.P.
(9) Cochrone patent Vertical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shifting, gearing, pulley, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 30 inches, No. 9.
Circular Saws 32 inches, No. 1.
Circular Saws, 36 inches, No. 6.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

99, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 665 of 1919.

Kamat Brothers, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premsukhdas Murlidhar, a firm ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Premsukhdas Murlidhar, the Defendants, abovenamed and in pursuance of the Court's Order in the above suit dated the 7th day of March, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th day of March 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Godown of Messrs. Premsukhdas Murlidhar, No. 1, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros of Bailhongal, the Plaintiffs abovenamed, the following goods:—

200 bales of cotton as under in the condition as they are lying in the godown:—
100 bales cotton Bailhongal, Lot 1.
100 bales cotton Bailhongal, Lot 1.

The bales are on view at the said godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sakalchand Maganlal Esq., at the shop of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.

182 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn N 20, single.

Terms: Deposit of 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EXPORTERS AND DRY GINGER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 TONS DRY GINGER.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, sell by Public Auction at "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

About 900 tons Dry Ginger in lots of 50 tons.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Insurance Co., concerned, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th days of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), each day at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, where the bales are removed.

About 1,200 bales Cotton damaged by fire and water comprising Compta, Broach, Mohva, Kalajin, Ankleshwar, Vardha, Nagpur, and other qualities.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions may be obtained of the auctioneers and will also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

DROPS O... MAKE M... and ... IS... "Inkotin...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. .....' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC SUITS of 6 Padlocks 1¼in. and 1¾in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 6 masterkeys to fit all 6. Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 p. set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 masterkeys Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 17/4 p. set. Excellent for all use.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Expert ADVICE in the matter of Income Tax and Super Tax, please consult Mr. A. E. MISTRI, (Late Assistant, Income Tax Office), Billimoria's House, Khetwadi 4th Lane, Moderate terms. 1369

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.O. examination, new Batch starts from 10th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPISTS for a Solicitors' firm. Persons with experience in a Solicitor's office preferred. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1388

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN, those who have worked in an Architect's Office will be preferred. Apply stating experience, etc., to Box No. 335 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1274

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER in a Native State, having practical experience. Salary Rs. 66 rising to Rs. 80. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No, 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—One experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, having knowledge of correspondence and having practice on "Empire Typewriter." Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Messrs J. S. MEHTA & Co. Nawab Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1380

WANTED.—An experienced STEWARDESS for a Passenger steamer, plying between Bombay and Europe. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars as to details of service, etc., to Box No. 341 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1291

... Applications are invited for ... SECRETARY of the Punjab ... Commerce on a salary of ... mensem. Applications ... on or before ... accompanied by ... will not be ... Chamber of ... 1155

... branch ... bay imme... with and ... sinessman. ... in

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Sober GOANESE COOK, or BUTLER (for) Lahore. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

WANTED—SALESMAN, well experienced in Cutlery and Hosiery lines for well-established known firm. Good Salary to capable hands. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1285

WANTED for services in the Shire Highlands Railways, Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, three FIRST CLASS INDIAN STATION MASTERS. Salary according to qualifications, three years" agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1341

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a Swift 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply J. K. IRANI, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COTTAGE PIANO with iron frame. Please state particulars and price to Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1368

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—PREMISES for a big Office in Fort, having good light and air. Apply Box No. 360 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1346

WANTED—OFFICE within the precincts of the Fort. Second or Third Floor. Size 50 feet by 50 feet or thereabout—Electric Light and Fans—Lift. Reply to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1279

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One STEAMSHIP to carry a cargo of 500 tons. Write at once, giving photograph and details to The C& I Engineering Co., Post Box No. 52, Karachi. 1325

WANTED—In Poona, by Qualified Madrassee Christian young man, PUPILS for private tuition in ENGLISH upto and for Sixth Standard. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand new circular Saws, "Eagle Brand" sizes—12in., 18in., 24in., 30in., 36in., 42in., 48in. Apply to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. 1356

FOR SALE—Collard and Collard Grand PIANO, nearly new and in excellent condition. Can be seen at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Bombay 1242

FOR SALE—A DAIRY, a going concern, and raising grounds in Dewar, for particulars apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1205

FOR SALE—SCRIPS BOOTH eight cylinder, four seater, consumption 20 m.p.g. Two starting and lighting batteries. Run 2,500 miles only. Perfect condition. Apply Box No. 343 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE—The STOCK BLOCK PLANT and GOODWILL of a DAILY PAPER, established 34 years. A good investment for a man with small capital and literary tastes. Offers invited. Particulars from Box No. 331. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1258

FOR SALE—D. F. P. CAR roomy two seater, first class French make, four cylinder engine. Bosch magneto. Claudel Carburetter Three speeds and reverse. Bevel Drive. In perfect mechanical order. Just repainted and new hood cloth Rs 3,750 or near offer. ROCHAT, Ravelin St., Bombay. 1367

1000 and over quite legible copies from one original—handwritten, typed, drawings or tracings on the D. Gestetner's Diaphragm Duplicator No. 10. Call and see this wonderful machine at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—A3

ALL USERS of D. GESTETNER'S CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR should let us know immediately their requirements for Stencil papers, pens, inks in various colours and other Duplicating Sundries. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—B3

One Jost Fan with case.
One Boxform ¼ plate magazine, high speed comera. By Newman and Guardia with Zuss lens.
One Australian pattern reversed hide saddle with buck jumping Kneerolls and thighpad. Complete with Numdah Bridle and fittings.
One Best English saddle "Warranted" complete as above.
One single harness complete with reins, etc.
All the articles are good as new and in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1370

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN and STABLE, at No. 91, Batool Palace, Chinchpokli Parel Apply AHMEDALI ABEDIN MADRASWALLA, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

TO BE LET—OFFICE fitted with electric fan and light, with or without godown, near Churchgate Street. Refer to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1348

TO BE LET—For Parsees and Europeans only from 1st April, single or double flats, on each floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, complete with Electric Lights and up-to-date Sanitary Arrangements. Apply on premises or N. P. KARANI, 685, Tardeo, Bombay. 1247

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET for the season on this beautiful charming station nice and convenient Bungalow and Houses situated on the main road, just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Apply to MANAGER, C/o. Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co., Soliciters, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1144

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal ... mission to Agents and Book-sellers. ... pply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR ... ss, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
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Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
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Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CHANDRAPUR TEA CO., LTD.

Head Office:—Comilla. Bengal.

2'000 SHARES more are available for sale Nursery for plantation of about 300 acres in course of preparation. Prospectus may be supplied to intending purchasers of shares, free of cost, on application. 1283

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION of pictures, statuary and other works of art by the Bombay Art Society will commence at the TOWN HALL from the 12th March 1919. The fee for admission is One Rupee. 1276

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of a stone flight of steps at Parel Bridge Elphinstone Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay. 1377

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Bandra Municipality, qualified men for the following posts:—
1. HEAD LIGHTING INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—5—75, plus Rs. 6 for the 1st year and Rs. 8 for the second year House Allowance, per mensem.
2. CLERKS for Accounts and General Department on Rs. 30—1—35, per mensem, plus Rs. 6 as house allowance, with advantage of Provident Fund.
Candidates for the former post should possess a perfect mechanical knowledge with good experience in dealing with high-power lamps of various sorts and a fair knowledge of English, must know cycling also, and will have to undergo a qualifying test.
Those for the latter post should have passed either School Final or Matriculation Examination.
Preference will be given to men possessing Municipal experience.
Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1919.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 21st February, 1919. 1331

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.
Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.
With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.
Rules, 1916-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1063

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for J. A. Hospital Lashkar. Free moderately furnished quarters provided. Private pratice allowed, outside the hospital hours.
An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, having good experience of surgical and gynecological work will be preferred.
Applications stating terms and qualifications be addressed to

W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
Gwalior State.
1329

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to 31st March 1919 for the appointment of 1st Engineer, Lowa Grove Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Stations, Worlee, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters.
Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40 and should have received a thorough mechanical engineering training. They should have experience in the running and maintenance of large units of steam and electrical machinery.
The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules and leave is granted according to the Civil Service Regulations.
Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, March, 1919. 1375

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of March, 1919, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay. 1352

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHICAJI EDULJI GHASWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of land known as Plot No. 17 of the Gamdevi Estate together with the dwelling house and premises erected thereon, situate at the junction of Tejpal and Owen Dunn Road, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1,022 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-West by Plot No. 16 of the said Estate, on the North-East by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate, on the South-East by the aforesaid Owen Dunn Road and on the South-West by the aforesaid Tejpal Road and which said premises form portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7335 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2882 (6), Street No. 2 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor, or his tenants.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1374

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIVANDAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, Taluka Salsette (Shasti) and Zilla Thana, Sub-District Bandra, forming part of survey No. 61, Sub No. 0 and Non-agricultural Survey No. 71, containing by admeasurement 7612 (seven thousand six hundred and twelve) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Murzbanabad Road, on or towards the West by the land of the vendor forming part of Survey No. 61, on or towards the North partly by the property known as Shantibhuvan and partly by the vacant land of the vendor, and on or towards the south by the property known as "Mount Pleasant" of the vendor.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1919.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1379

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AHMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Receivers of the estate of Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 87 of 1913, have contracted for an absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, free from all encumbrances.
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, situate in Samuel Street and Doongri Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2023 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and premises built and standing thereon, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2980 and Street Nos. 245-247, Samuel Street, and B Ward No. 3043, Street Nos. 548, 550, Dongri Street, and which are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jairajbai Peerbhoy Khaluckdina, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peerbhoy Damji, deceased, but now of Versey Laljee, on or towards the East by the Chinchbunder Third Street now called Dongri Street and on or towards the West by the Chinchbunder Second Street now called the Samuel Street.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1386

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA FOJMAL KASTURCHAND & Co., and LUMBAJI DALAJI & Co., both firms carrying on business in Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI, RAGUNATHDAS MORARJI, PITAMBER BHAGWANJI, TRIKAMDAS ROWJI and TULSIDAS WALJI.
All persons having claims against or to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, Pot Tukdi Bandra Tukdi and District Thana, known as a portion of Lalbag admeasuring 835 2/3 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the boundary of Kandivili village, on or towards the South by the Road to Kandivili and on or towards the North by the property hereunder secondly described.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and mango and other trees and a well situate at Poisar, near Malad, Taluka Salsette District Thana, admeasuring 15742 square yards and bearing

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasmt	Akar.
406 K.	89		1	0-2	0-0-6
406 K.	89		2	0-4½	0-1-0
406 K.	89		3	6-¾	0-1-0
403 K.	89		4	0-10½	0-1-0
404 K.	89	2	0	2-24½	10-13-0
				3- 8½	11- 0-6
			Local Fund		0-11-0
			Total Rs.		11-11-6

and bounded on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road on or towards the West by boundary of Kandivili village, on or towards the South by the property firstly described and on or towards the North by the land of Ramchandra Krsihnaji Bhojane Tailor and Antone Pedick Ferola.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1919.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1387

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. DINSHAW HORMUSJI BODE. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from the payment of all Pension and Tax being a portion of the plot of land known as Plot No. 22 together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406, 442, New Nos. A/2290, A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and bounded on the East by the property of Kermali Ebrahim, on the West by the property of Cowasji Muncherji Doctor, on the North by the moiety of a common party wall and beyond it the property of the said Sorabji Hormusji Contractor and on the South by Forjett Street aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3411 (3) and Street No. 24 B, Forjett Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.
Dated this 4th day of March, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1275

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CASSINATH DEWJI DHURU, HARISCHANDRA MANIK PATEL, SHRIDHAR MANIK PATEL and BALARAM MANIK PATEL, all of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.
Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof, respectively by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
ALL THOSE pieces of vacant land situate at Worli Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and the Municipal Nos. thereof are mentioned in the table below:—

Situation	Area in sq. yds.	Collector's New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Municipal Nos.
Worli Road.	1859	1-3081 7-3097	Foras	G Ward No. 1519 Street No. 578. G Ward No. 1520 Street No. 627.
"	212	2-3172	Fazendari.	G Ward No. 1523 Street No. 234.

Dated, the 8th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent khoti tenure wherof the khoti is Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Kanseri, (Borivli) in Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 9864 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 57 22 and 37 together with 434 square yards being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the Public Road and bounded as follows, on the East by the rice fields of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Khot and Bhikoba Raghoba and Wasudeo Mahadeo, on the West by the Railway line, on the North by the grass land of Bhaso Mangesh and Ganpatrao Vithoba and on the South by the land of Ganpatrao Moroba.
Dated, this 8th day of March, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1385

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DIST. MUNSIF OF ERODE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 1144/1917.

ESAR DAS HERANAND SAIT ..... Plaintiff.
RANCHODDAS DWARAKADAS 1
MATHARADAS 2 ..... Defendants.

THE plaintiff has filed a suit against the said defendants in the above Court for recovery of Rs. 1,357 due under a Hundi and the defendants are given notice that the above suit is posted to 24th March, 1919, for disposal.

(Sd.) K. S. KRISHNASAMI AIYANGAR,
Pl...
Erode, 3rd March, 1919

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4668.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 274 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder, near Fort Press, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Messrs. The Bombay Coy. Ltd. Jattha.
274 Bales of High Class Stapled such as fine and superfine Scindi: Lyallpur; Amraoti and Multan damaged by fire and water.)
The above will be sold in lots to ... requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be ... on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 445 CASES RI...
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th ... 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their ... order of the office concerned the ... goods:—
445 Cases Black Tinmen's Rivets ... 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 each case ... 1, cwt.

MENESSE & ...
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

RAZORS GROUND & SET
Bright, and Kdn as ... no matter how old or ... As. 8 each. New ... Re. 1, each. Safety ... resharpened ... Under six ... Thick Blade ... All Post Fr... PERS sha... Re. 1-4 ... each. Su... repaires ... & Co. ... Tarap...

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SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of 33 packages Mulls advertised for Saturday, the 8th instant, will take place, TO-DAY, at the same place, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 33 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa of Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Cheniram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

33 packages White Mulls including:—

20 packages Nos. 1099, 2099, 3099, each 120 pieces, yards 19 by 48, 53, 58 inches.

6 packages Nos. 5400, 5500, 5600, each 100 pieces, yards 20 by 52 inches.

7 packages Nos. 9060, 9062, 8065, each of 100 pieces, yards 20 by 58 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BAGS CHINA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons:—

450 bags China Sugar "A" Quality.

Ex. S. S. "Kinkon Maru" marks A. H. A. R. S.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 568 BALES YARN JAPANESE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at the shop of Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subbaiyar and Sons:—

400 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

143 bales yarn No. 60 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. V. Ramacharya and Sons:—

25 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 725 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at the shop of Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkata Chellapathy Aiyer:—

50 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

100 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam and Co.:—

100 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

50 bales yarn No. 60 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. S. Ranganarya:—

200 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

225 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household handsome Teakwood furniture, sweet toned piano, electro-plated ware, electric table fan, of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "East Villa" at Kittredge Road, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, marble top kitchen tables, chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and washing tables, clothe and gown presses, artistic corner cabinets, chairs, plain and tile topped teapoys, hanging book case, iron beds, baba gharry, partition screen, baby's cot, electric table fan, door and window curtains, ornaments, pictures in frames, clothes basket, sweet toned piano, electro-plated ware, towel horses, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view from 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE of household handsome artistic furniture, large porcelain bath tub by James and Co. (London), electric table fan, glassware, platedware, etc., of S. H. P. Linke, Esq., and others.

On FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort (where all the furniture is removed for sale), household handsome artistic furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, mirror back side board, drawing room cane furniture, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, mirror back hatstand, teapoys, library book case, iron and brass cots, rich carpets, teak wood cot, baba cradle, large porcelain bath tub, by James and Co., (London), electric table fan, English violin, rich pictures, novels, glassware, platedware, etc.

The property of S H. P. Linke, Esq., and others.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.

VAIDYA SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(O) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sutar Bazar, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, next to Hanuman Temple, by order of Messrs. Raghowji Anandji and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Nathoobhoy Magonlal.

50 bles each 400 lbs. Dawn Mill yarn No. 12½.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2.30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, sliding, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, embroidered purdahs, glass door book cases, writing table, single iron cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards, copper boiler ice box, felt carpet, etc., etc., the property of Captain N. B. Kinnear.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SCREWS, slightly damaged by Sea Water.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at G. Warehouse, No. 1, Compartment, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Crosby Hall."

A. M. B. G. Co. No. 1-91—91 cases iron screws slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Wire Nails, Caustic Soda and Zinc Chloride

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

G. & Co., 464 kegs wire nails of different sizes.

G. & Co., 35 kegs and one bag wire nails.

S. P. & Co., 15818 equal to 36 drums caustic soda.

S. P. & Co., 15292B equal to 6 drums zinc chloride solid.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Sodium Sulphide and China Clays English.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned:—

52 drums about 20 tons sodium sulphide solid 60/62 per cent.

100 casks about 50 tons China Clay, English

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of a very valuable Building plot fronting three valuable roads, Sandhurst Road, Erskine Road and Doctor Street and next to the Null Bazar Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on Wednesday, the 12th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the spot the following very valuable Building Plot for a term of 999 years.

Plot No. 29, 30, 31 and 80. All to be sold in one lot fronting three roads, the Sandhurst Road, Erskine Road and Doctor Street and situated next to the Null Bazar and containing about 2005 square yards with frontage on Sandhurst Road of 121 feet Erskine Road, 160 feet and Doctor Street 140 feet.

For further paticulars and conditions of sale apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of English Fain and Coloured Fents, Black Satins Khaki Drills, Woollen Fents, Stencil Linings, Pauel Pins and Nails.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned, and on account and risk of the defaulters concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "City of New Castle."

7 bales perfect Fents each containing 50 pieces and 1 bale velvet of common medium and best qualities.

Ex. S. S. "Nankin."

1 bale black Satin.

Ex. S. S. "City of Adelaide."

1 bale chocolate and red ground print fents.

Ex. S. S. "City of Manilla.

1 bale Khaki Drills.
1 bale Sateen Fents.
1 bale light woollen fents.

Ex. S. S. "City of Manilla."

2 bales stencil linings and satem fents.

Ex. S. S. "City of Madrid."

73 kegs nails.
34 kegs panel pins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, solid blackwood large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, table and hall electric lights and fans, one mahogany sweet tone square piano, rich cabinets, table ornaments, large size terra cotta figures, rich carpets, glass door book-cases, writing tables, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, nearly new China matting, rich door curtains, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc., the property of Lt.-Col. Meyer, I.M.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls. Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
Market, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

SALE OF 40 BALES YARN NO. 20½.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY MONDAY the 10th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Mr. Chaturbhooj Bhawanidass and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. V. Ramachari and Sons.

40 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½, China and Moon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

SALE OF 125 BALES YARN NO. 20½.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Mr. Chaturbhooj Bhawanidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkata Challapathy and Sons.

125 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ China and Moon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

SALE OF 625 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M Venkata Chellapatty Aiyar and Sons.

400 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn, No. 40.
100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40
75 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn, No 40.
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn, No 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days

SALE OF 123 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Aiyar Nagasamy and Sons.

123 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

SALE OF 293 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyar and Sons.

100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 40.
100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 40
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanes single Yarn, No 40
21 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No 44.
22 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single Yarn, No. 44.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the
B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE LITTLE ONES' MITE TOWARDS THE FAMINE FUND

A CHILDREN'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Under the auspices of
THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE HELP AND RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
ON WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH,
at 5-15 p.m.

Under the Patronage of Major General Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O and Mrs. Knight.

PROGRAMME

TABLEAUX.—Six Scenes from CINDERELLA (Performed by some of the Children of Mrs. Dawson's School).
SOLO DANSEUSE.—Miss Esme Haskell.
THE FROZEN PALACE.—A Fairy play by the "Goblins" in 3 acts.

Rates.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Children half price in the Gallery only.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. Rose & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior THEATRE

Don't Delay!
Book Now at ROSE & Co.
for THE BOMBAY PLAYER'S Production of
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
40 PERFORMERS 40
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TO-MORROW AT 9-30.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.
Conder" Open Doubles Tennis Tournament
Entries close on Thursday March 13th, 1919.
Commence on Saturday March 15th, 1919.
For full particulars apply to Hony. Secretary (Tennis), Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BRILLIANT NEW PICTURE BILL
Commencing with the latest local Topical:
"H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY LLOYD'S VISIT TO KARACHI"
A splendid topical showing His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd addressing the released Kut-prisoners and performing a ceremony at the Jehangir Kothare's Park at the New Clifton which will memorialize the distinguished visit.
Mr. E. A. DuCASSE
The well-known Showman of Calcutta
Again on the Stage of
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Connaissers of Pictures will be delighted with the news.
A presentation of a 5400 feet picture of British Production
Acted by British Actors and Actresses of Fame:
"MEG O' THE WOODS"
With Queenie Thomas in the Title Role.
A three generation story on the lines fo Milestones, describing love with its delights in the first stage, troubles and sufferings in the second, and when reconciliation comes in, true happiness finally reigns supreme.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & -
(Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each)
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

IMPERIAL
Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY.
To-night and every night; 7, 8·45, and 10·30 p.m.
Every Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
KACHA-DEW AYANI
THE GREAT LOVE-STORY FROM THE MAHABHARATA (in 6 reels).
Lord Indra's Durbar—Kacha's pilgrimage to learn the "Sanjivani Vidya"—Love at first sight in the heart of the lovely damsel Dewayani—The demons' plot to kill Kacha—The brutal murder of Kacha at the hands of the demons—Restoration to life of Kacha by Shukracharya by the aid of the Sanjivani Vidya—Kacha's refusal to marry Dewayani—Mutual curses—And the parting of the ways.
GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
A great love story of absorbing interest which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.
PATHE GAZETTE
giving the world's notable current news.
The Indian film will be shown for one week only and from next week the Imperial will resume showing their great standard productions.
POPULAR PRICES.
Saturday Next: "SAMSON"—A great Itala production.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
THE FIFTH INSTALMENT
THE BULL'S EYE
Episode 9th—DYNAMITE
Episode 10th—COYOTES OF THE DESERT.
Together with a roaring
L-KO COMEDY
in two parts, and the Pictorial News.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
To-day and during the week
5th Instalment of the
Universal Whirlwind Serial
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
The Hercules of the Screen
EDDIE POLO.
Also
SOME MORE
Authentic War Pictures and a Comic
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB
HORSE SHOW
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
ON THE CLUB GROUNDS, BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND.
First Entries close 6 p.m. March 10th.
Final Entries March 15th.
POLO PONIES.
Class I.—Arab and C. B., Light Weight.
Class II.—Arab and C. B., Heavy Weight.
Class III.—English and Colonial, Light Weight.
Class IV.—English and Colonial, Heavy Weight.
CHARGERS.
Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.-C. Os. and Troopers.
Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. (No entrance fees.)
Class VIIA.—Troop horses belonging to Mounted Police. (No entrance fees.)
HUNTERS.
Class VIII.—Horses.
Class IX.—Ponies.
OPEN CLASS.
Class X.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2.
Class XI.—Country Breds.
Class XII.—Arabs.
HACKS.
Class XIII.—Horses.
Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
Class XVI.—Horses.
Class XVII.—Ponies.
HARNESS CLASS.
Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
HACKS.
Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
FIRST ENTRANCE FEES RS. 3.
FINAL ENTRANCE FEES RS. 5.
Entry Forms and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.
C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club,
Bombay.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Lahore. Day temperature is above normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being considerable in places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the east and are lightly or moderately clouded in the west, where humidity is below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in upper Sind, but is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal except in east Rajputana where it is in slight defect. Day temperature has fallen and is below the average in Sind, but remains above it in Rajputana; night temperature is generally above normal, the excess being considerable at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature continues above normal in Central India West, but has fallen elsewhere and is below normal in west Kathiawar; night temperature is above the average in Cutch and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Saugar. Both day night temperatures are above the average in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is above the average in the northern half of the Division.

General Remarks.—The only rainfall reported is a very light shower at Quetta. The western disturbance lies over the Punjab and is determining moderate to heavy cloud and high temperature in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the east and north Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 7th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.958 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2 "
Dew Point	68.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.790 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 "
Minimum do.	71.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind	179 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean time.	High Water: Depth on Soft.	Low Water: Day of Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean time.	Low Water: Depth on Soft.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	8	m 2 55	28 11	8	m 9 15	16 1
		4	6		15	2
Sun.	9	m 3 53	25 8	9	m 10 28	17 2
		4	3		10	2
Mon.	10	m 4 52	22 10	10	m 11 40	18 0
		5	0		40	2
Tues.	11	m 5 48	20 7	11	m 0	19 0
		6	0		0	2
Wed.	12	m 6 43	18 5	12	m 1 26	19 11
		6	11		26	2
Thurs.	13	m 7 36	17 4	13	m 2 51	20 8
		7	22		51	2
Fri.	14	m 8 28	17 3	14	m 3 14	21 3
		8	44		14	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	8 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 53m.	Sunset 6h. 47m.
"	9 (Sunday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 47m.
"	10 (Monday)	6h. 52m.	7h. 47m.
"	11 (Tuesday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 48m.
"	12 (Wednesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
"	13 (Thursday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.
"	14 (Friday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 48m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	=	2d. 4h.	41-42m. P.M.
First Quarter	=	9d. 8h.	54 12m. P.M.
Full Moon	=	16d. 9h.	11-12m. P.M.
Last quarter	=	25d. 8h.	8 28m. P.M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th March, 1919, was 29.166 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.

S. S. Tanfield—Pottenger—London, Feb. 6.
S. S. Lightning—Grant—Busreh, Mar. 1.
S. S. Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, Mar. 6.
S. S. Kasado Maru—Yanage—Yokohama, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.

S. S. Devanha—Hickey—London, etc.
S. S. Clan Ogilvy—Porterfield—Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon.
S. S. Chun Sang—Wallash—Hongkong.
S. S. Tahiti—Todd—Liverpool via Port Said.

March 9.

S. S. Maunganni—Warrall—London via Karachi.

S. S. Tanfield:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Tanfield, 2,775 tons, Captain R. Pottenger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 13th February, a general cargo and 9 deck passengers, which port she had left on February, 6th.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 6th instant.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 1st instant.

S. S. Kasado Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru, 3,725 tons, Captain N. Yanagi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama, with a general cargo, which port she had left on January 29th.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A. Goodbody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Tahiti:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Tahiti, 3,841 tons, Captain D. Todd, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Port Said with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maunganni:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Maunganni, 4,542 tons, Captain L. Warrall, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London via Karachi with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 8th March, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
16	Boats of City	—	Rangoon	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
B	Inaho Maru	2887	Kobe	12-3-19	..O S Kaisha
C & E.	Kenkon Maru	3423	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Haru Maru	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	..O S Kaisha
F	Clan Macgilway	4194	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
K	Sealda	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M	Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T. R. Shaw & Co
N	Alatrium	2837	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	198	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassum owner
Q	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
Offside K	Fenchurch	2727	N.F.	N.F.	W. & A. G. & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Inean Asbeliff	1801	22 hours	9-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
	Unattended Light Vessels	150	22 hours	9-3-19	..C E B P T
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Irrawadi	634	N F	N F	..K N Co
	Juba	204	N F	N F	..Dir R I M
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Warturm	3127	Liverpool	N F	..Graham & Co
2	Innaminoka	1325	Hongkong	11-3-19	..M M & Co
3	Toyo Maru	2293	Singapore	10-3-19	..N Y. Kaisha
4	Kepong	1322	N F	N F	..D R I M
5	Abydos	1040	P. Gulf	10-3-19	..I P S N Co
6	Rheinfels	5522	Marseilles	N F	W. & A. G. & Co
8	City of Durban	3460	Karachi	12-3-19	K Nixon & Co
10	Tjibonias	2953	N.F.	N.F.	W. & A. G. & Co
12	Ardgoll	3480	Australia	13-3-19	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Linga	958	Karachi	10-3-19	..M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Varela	1932	Busra	9-3-19	..M M & Co
2	Ellorae	2567	Suez	10-3-19	..M M & Co
3	Coconada	2162	Busra	9-3-19	..M M & Co
4	Bandra	1877	Busra	9-3-19	..M M & Co
6	Nairng	2362	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
7	Dunera	3408	Shanghai	14-3-19	..M. M. & Co
9	Muttra	2933	N F	N F	..M M & Co
11	Sanfield	2700	London	15-3-19	..M M & Co
12	City of Oran	4783	Calcutta via Madras	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
13	Henfordshill	4510	London	18-3-19	..K Nixon & Co
14	Thessalia	3601	Busra	18-3-19	..R I M
15	Sandalian	1111	Aden	10-3-19	..R I M
	Jetty End Martalban	3232	London	11-3-19	..M M & Co
Offside	6 Seapool	2799	N F	9-3-19	..D R I M
	10 Ramon	2878	Busra	10-3-19	..M M & Co
	13 Chenab	2157	Busra	10-3-19	..D R I M
	14 Teesta	3428	Busra	12-3-19	..M. M. & Co
	17 Port Darwin	7707	Port Said	14-3-19	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Akbar	2903	N.F.	N.F.	..M. M. & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Shuster	2664	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

March 8.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool, 150 bales cotton, Alibhoy Chagla and Co.; 102 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 43 bales wool, Bombay Company; 100 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Cambell and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Pheladelphia via Liverpool, 46 bales goat skins, C. G. Mathew and Co.

S. S. Warturm for New York, 26 bales shearlings, Cox's Shipping Agency; 24 bales goat, sheep skins, M. Jamal Moidunsaib and Co.; 501 cwts. gum kadaya, Narsee Moolji and Co.

S. S. Devanha for London 15 bales sheep pelts, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Pheinfels for Marseilles 200 bales cotton fly, Khimji Veeram and Co.; 46 cases lemon grass oil, Cox's Shipping Agency; 270 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, King, King and Co.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Kobe 46 cwts. Colombo roots, E. S. Abdul Kayum; 200 bales cotton, Nishi Matsu and Co.

S. S. Inaha Maru for Kobe 800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Osaka 200 bales cotton, Nishi Matsu and Co.

S. S. Inaha Maru for Yokkaichi 850 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Yokohama 6 cwts. ivory, F. K. N. Miani.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Yokohama 200 bales cotton, Nishi Matsu and Co.

S. S. Dunera for Shanghai 1,002 bales cotton grey twist, J. David; 1,700 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,900 bales grey mute twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,700 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,000 bales grey cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 175 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist, M. H. Dehdashi.

S. S. Tjibodas for Hongkong 73 cwts. Sharkfins, A. Davlatram.

S. S. Inaminika for Hongkong, 20 cwts. bolte nuts, 6 cwts. iron nuts, 582 cwts. iron wire nails, 9 tons hoop iron, 1 ton mild steel sheets, 12 tons round steel bars, 16 cwts. iron hoops, A. Jeevanjee; 10 cases Rosa Oil, Haji Mahamed Haji; 1,100 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 42 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

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New York, Mar. 6th.

Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	..	— 22.16
" " May	—	—	..	— 21.19

Henceforward the quotations will be for new contracts.

New York, Mar. 7th.

Futures at New York May	—	—	—	22.40
" " July	—	—	—	21.43

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 8th.

Total up-to-date.

		Rs.	..	Rs.	..
War Bonds	Rs.	..	..	..	..
Cash Certificates	,,	635-8	..	..	8,68,646-8
Total	..	635-8			8,68,646-8

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kenken Maru from Yokohama—Agents O. S. Kaisha, 19 cases drugs, 50 cases blue, 40 cases quinine, 33 cases glass bangles, 200 cases cassia, 195 cases Portland cement, 150 cases Nippen cement, 77 cases Porcelain ware, 116 cases glass bottles, 158 cases glassware, 8 cases glass caps, 3 boxes haberdashary, 4 cases shawls, 84 cases silk goods, 30 cases 5 bales cotton goods, 6 bales cotton duck, 2 boxes 1 bale hemp twine, 367 bars cotton sheeting, 4 bales 3 cases roll matting, 158 bales matting, 4 cases cotton undershirts, 42 bales cotton shirting, 52 cases 63 bales brass sheets, 18 bales spun silk weft, 6,799 cases beer, 66 cases spun silk yarn, 25 cases sulphate matches, 26 cases shoes, 340 bales 37 cases cotton drills, 100 packages green peas, 265 packages canned goods, 94 cases confection, 20 cases tooth-powder, 760 bdls kerosine oil case, 420 bdls shooks, 52 cases spun silk, 463 bales 12 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases E. lamps, 47 cases hosiery goods, 134 bales grey shirting, 22 cases white shirting 28 cases silk piece goods, 13 cases chinaware, 37 baskets china roots, 20 cases dry preserves, 30 bales waste silk, 10 cases cassia oil, 10 cases camphor, 277 bdls rattan, 17 cases yellow fine silk, 20 packages quick silver, 4 cases silk pari, 20 bags rice, 3,191 cases cond milk, 186 cases unsweetened milk, 280 case sterilized milk, 45 bags beans, 6 boxes olives, 2 boxes fruit butter, 5 boxes 2 packages canned pork, 6 boxes canned sausage, 140 cases biscuits, 16 cases provision, 6,874 pieces planks, 396 bags betelnuts, 15 cases benjamin, 13 bags nutmegs, 8 cases 15 baskets gambick, 1,364 cases, 304 bags, 12 chests, 24 packages, 1,155 cases tea, 291 bags pepper, 1,505 bags arecanuts.

S. S. Akogoil from Rangoon—Agents M. M. and Co., 103,052 bags rice, 2,905 bags beans.

S. S. City of Rangoon from New York—Agents W. and A. Graham 20 cases 3 boxes varnish, 360 cases iron wood screws, 489 cases, 5 brls, 9 bbl. iron door hinges, 20 cases B. iron, 33 cases cotton p. goods, 50 cases iron tacks, 8 cases virocacas 4 cases cotton goods, 25 cases machinery oil, 67 cases zinc in oil, 516 cases white zinc in paint, 64 cases shoes, 63 cases glazed paper, 2,260 bdls steel bars, 3,581 bags 8,145 kegs pivets 13 cylenders chydrons ammonia, 10 cases shoe nails, 74 cases cheese, 866 bars 75 bdls iron, 148 cases cocoa, 1,492 kegs nails, 71 cases 98 bales printing paper, 2 kegs, 1 case dry colors, 193 cases 14 boxes batteries, 70 cases liquid petroleum, 43 cases 1 box drugs, 3 cases stationery, 13 cases carbarundum products, 68 cases 2 packages clocks, 1,972 cases lanterns, 28 cases globes for lanterns, 11,008 bdls steel hoops, 50 cases tin plates, 14 cases ladopeptine powder tablets, 667 coils hoops steel, 14 brls cyl. oil, 663 cases 1,000 kegs wire nails, 45 cases spindle oil, 17 cases window glass, 324 cases liquid paint, 38 cases milk, can, 75 cases 25 brls machinery oil, 25 cases carbon paper, 89 cases writing paper, 2 cases grind stone 6 cases asthama cure, 3 cases soothing syrup, 29 cases canned meat beaf, 85 cases canned meat pork, 81 cases canned sauges, 28 boxes dry sauges, 46 cases canned fish, 113 cases soap including cuticura and toilet, 2 cases skins, 177 cases listerine, 5 cases dry soap, 20 cases lamps and globes, 51 cases medicines, 10 cases canned vegetables, 2 cases ointment, 4 cases vaseline, 30 cases liquid petrolieum, 80 cases cigarettes, 14 cases screw plates, 4 cases custard powder, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 11 boxes mantles, 13 cases enamel ware, 247 bags bolts and nuts, 6 bbls. petrolina, 4 cases wine, 4 bbls. 4 cases lub. grease, 201 cases 10 boxes flavoring extract in gl., 34 boxes steel sleeves.

Mr. R. S. Jiles, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a steward of the Turf Club during the absence of A. B. Mitchiel Celon.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

KRUSHAN WINS THE MELTON PLATE.

Details:—

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' KOKAB, 8-4, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Lantin's BEADMAKER, 9-3, Barnett ... 2
Mr. Garrick's RAINBOW, 8-6, Barden 3
Mr. Leonard's ORPHAN, 7-8, Easton 4

Also ran:—Hatham 9-4, Tankard 9-1, Welcome 9-0, Raven 8-12, Powerful 8-12, Fairy Gold 8-11, Plum Tree 7-6, Tasmania 8-7, Sir Martin 8-6, Marconigram 8-3, Port Arthur 8-3, Tookaram 8-1, Ormuz 7-12, Napier 7-9, Ayr Laddie 7-6, Shanavaz 6-12, Boxer 6-7.

Did not run:—Istamboul and Second String.

The race:—It was a poor start, Plum Tree threw Collis off at the gate, creating great confusion among the field, which Orphan, Fairy Gold and Beadmaker led. They raced abreest till the turn, when Rainbow and Kokab joined the leaders, here Orphan retired from the contest to be followed by Fairy Gold. Beadmaker and Kokab fought hard for first place, Kokab winning by ½ a length, head, ½ length.

Time:—2 min. 23 4/5 secs.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.
Favourite Kokab.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 25/8.
Places Rs. 18, Rs. 128/8, Rs. 71.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 18/8.
Places Rs. 9/8, Rs. 50, Rs. 41/8.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's DICTATE, 9-10, Bowley 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD, 7-7, Japheth ... 2
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's GOOD LUCK, 7-7, Morris 3
Mr. H. G. Ally's AJMER, 7-2, Rose 4

Also ran:—Royal Court 9-5, Amir Aswad 9-4, Lord Roseberry 8-12, Ferry Boat 8-11 Hakum (late Merrily) 8-10, Bluey Lee 8-8, Red Prince 8-6, Excelsior 8-6, Black Ivory 8-1, Victor 7-9.

Did not run:—Sufwat, Nawabzada Nassau, Palermo, Marmora and Gold King.

The race:—It was a wretched start, Black Ivory set the pace to Victor, Amir Aswad and Jawad. They raced in this order from the 10 furlong-post to 2 furlong-post where Black Ivory and Victor began to fall back, Jawad taking command entered the straight looking a winner until he was vigorously challenged by Dictate and Good Luck, before the grand stands. Dictate won on the post by a short head, head, ½ length.

Time:—2 min. 23 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.
Favourite:—Hakum.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 133/8.
Places Rs. 48/8, Rs. 48, Rs. 144/8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 83
Places Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 65.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 fur. longs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 9st W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's KRUSHAN, 9-0, Barnett 1
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's GOLSHAN, 9-0, Bowley 2
Mr. Felice's KITCHENER, 8-10, Collis 3
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's JAMNAGAR, 8-2, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—Shahzada 9-0, Samnayet 9-0, Mumtaz 8-2, Anarchist 9-0, Tommy 9-0, Gold Cup 8-10, Tiger 8-10, America 8-6, Lockmoor 8-6, Dublin 8-6, Amber 8-2, Gay Peter 8-2, Karam 7-8, Baharistan 8-2, White Rose 7-12.

Did not run:—Red Ace.

The race:—Krushan jumped out of the machine at a flying pace, he broke the field in the first 2 furlongs, he was ½ a furlong ahead of Golshan, Kitchener and Jamnagar at the 2 furlong post. He won pulling up by 10 lengths, neck, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.
Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 15/8.
Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 31, Rs. 59/8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 9.
Places Rs. 8, Rs. 17/8, Rs. 38/8.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1918.

Mr. F. P. J. Walen's DORI, 6-7 cd. 7-1, Ross 1
Mr. K. H. Contractor's RESILIENCE, 9-9, Trahan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's' REDSPEAR, 7-7, Collis 3
Mr. A. S. Moolobhoy's CRESSET, 9-12, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Pastime 8-13, Black Kite 8.11, Mazboot 8-0.

The race:—Cresset and Dori were quickest in their strides, Pastime was running third and Resilience fourth, they raced in this order till the turn, here Dori shook off Cresset who was also passed by Resilience, Redspear and Pastime. The three made great efforts to get on terms with Dori, who won a clever race by ½ length, 1 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.
Favourite:—Cresset.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 57/8.
Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 37.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 26/8
Places Rs. 13, Rs. 23.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1918.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 8-5, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Nassim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, Buckley 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's NASSAU, 8-6, Rose 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 9-5, Trahan 4

Also ran:—Money Gold 8-12, Sufwat 8.13, Mooltan 8-10, Fury 8-10, Nawabzada 8.10, Tawdry 8-5, Gold King 7.9, Argonaut 7-8, Angler 7-5.

Did not run:—Palermo.

The race:—Tawdry and Gold King failed to get off when the field started, Argonaut, Fury and Sufwat were prominent for a time, they were joined at the 5 furlong-post by Rose Hill and Good Morning. Rose Hill entered the straight first with Good Morning at his girths the pair struggled for mastery in front of the stands, Rose Hill won in the last few strides by ¼ a length, 1½ lengths, Nassau and Nizam-ul-Mulk placed third and fourth, 2½ lengths.

Time:—2 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt
Favourite:—Rose Hill.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 43.
Places Rs. 18, Rs. 47, Rs. 26.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 19/8.
Places Rs. 8, Rs. 26, Rs. 13/8.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr A. Hope's HUNYADI, 7-6, Easton 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 8-13, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-10, F. Templeman 3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's SUMMER THYME, 9-2, Trenoweth 4

Also ran:—Anthracite 9-10, Royal Ambition 7-8, Memento 7-8, Francis Armand 8.10, Miss Rollestone 8-3, Fine Trout 8.0, Claim A 7-3.

Did not run:—Eagle's Nest.

The race:—Hunyadi went to the front in his usual style, Summer Thyme and Gladiator were his closest attendants, Easton held on to his mount cautiously and although Gladiator attempted to get on terms with Hunyadi, he won comfortably by 2 lengths, Cyanite deprived Summer Thyme of a third place in the last few yards, ¾ length, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.
Favourite:—Claim A.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 272/8.
Places Rs. 48/8, Rs. 25, Rs. 20/8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 152/8.
Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 11, Rs. 9.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Garrick's VICE CHAMBERLAIN, 9-12, Barden 1
Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 7-11, Japheth 2
Mr. Downe's BILLY BAWN, 9.9, Barnett 3
Mr. Guthrie's MERIDIAN, 8-3, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Serbia 8-11, Peculiar Julia 7-12, Belle Syme 9.3, Foxtor 8-3, Motor Wrap 7-12, Fari Lad 7-9, Gantry 7-7, Japonette 7-6, Lucky Thought 6.7.

Did not run:—Little Eve and Negligee.

The race:—As soon as the barrier was raised Vice Chamberlain and South Star went ahead followed by Belle Syme and Meridian, Belle Syme fell back, at the 2nd furlong-post leaving Vice Chamberlain with the lead; South Star made desperate efforts to get on terms, but the former lasted out to win by a head, Billy Bawn rushed late to place third, a short head behind, 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17 4/5 secs.
Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.
Favourite:—Vice Chamberlain.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37/8.
Places Rs. 18, Rs. 19/8, Rs. 57/8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 21.
Places Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 30/8.

14TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 15th March, 1919.)

The entire profits of this Meeting will be paid to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs and 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE BIRMINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs and 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Division II, if any:—

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs and 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (6 furlongs scale). Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance: Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Division II, if any:—

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling, W. A. (6 furlongs scale). Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance: Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Entry to close 4 p.m. to-day.

For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner Rs. 10.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 or under to the winner Rs. 10.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner Rs. 5.

with the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th March, 1919:—

For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner Rs. 15.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 or under to the winner Rs. 10.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner Rs. 10.

Handicaps will be published by 12 noon on Thursday, 13th March, 1919. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights 7 lbs. extra.

DEMOBILISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re. the release of men serving in India, can you or any of your enlightened readers tell me whether the Government of India is waiting for the Bolshevist spirit in every British *civilian* soldiers now serving in this country, to flame?

I may say they are asking for trouble. It's high time they started sending back, men who have been out here, two, three, and four years without even having a glimpse at their homeland, lat alone their old folks.

They must bear in mind we are not born soldiers, but *civilians* that answered the call to save their country against the Huns; by-theway, two, three and four months is too long a stay out here for any white man with only Tommies' priveleges.

Surely, the I. D. F. could temporarily garrision India, until the new army of volanteer regulars arrive from England, and I am sure the I.M.S. would be quite capable of carrying on with the remaining hospital work, so as to allow the war worn men to return to their dear ones, without further delay.

The past four and a half years have enlightened even the most uneducated man in the British army, to such an extent as will prevent him from sleeping over the latest Government stunts, viz., the *trooping season* and the *hot season* bluffs.

If the dear Government does not make up very soon, and release the *insulted patriotic civilians of* 1914, 1915 and 1916, etc., very soon, the volcano of discontentness now brewing amongst the troops will certainly burst.

—Yours, etc.

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Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

Financial Statement for 1919-20—(Sir James Meston).
Financial Statement and Budget for 1918-19, 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1914-15—(Sir William Meyer).
Financial Statement and Budget for 1913-14—(Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson).

Sir James Meston's Speech Introducing Financial Statement.

The speech of the Finance Member, Sir James Meston, introducing the financial statement for 1919-20, is divided into four sections. The first deals with the general characteristics of the year 1918-19, and the topics that are commented upon are scarcity, commerce and prices, raw materials, internal trade, war effort and the raising of recruits. The currency and exchange position is next reviewed, the silver crisis in 1918, the American purchase, pressure on mints, and control of export finance being the main heads of review. The third head is revenue and expenditure, revised estimates. The fourth and fifth heads discuss the ways and means and the money market.

Section II is devoted to the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1919-20, imperial and provincial, the capital outlay programme on railways, irrigation, and Delhi for the coming year, borrowing and ways and means.

Certain special heads from the subject of Section III, such as Military Services and Productive Public Works.

Section IV, entitled "The Outlook" embodies general observations regarding India's financial future.

Famine and Scarcity of Fodder.

Regarding the agricultural situation brought about by the shortage of rain and the failure of the monsoon, Sir James Meston says, "The agricultural record of the closing year is therefore an unhappy one, and has entailed the usual consequences. Famine has had to be declared in the Ahmednagar district, and in certain other parts of Bombay. Scarcity has been declared in two districts of the United Provinces, six districts of the Central Provinces, 11 districts and the Kathiawar Agency of Bombay. Distress prevails in Bankura, and is impending in Angul, in five districts of the United Provinces, two districts of Madras, and considerable areas in Central India." More detailed information is wanted and one would expect the Finance Member to tell us how long it will take for the officials to announce when distress would become scarcity and scarcity famine.

The number of persons on test works, in receipt of gratuitous relief, and in poor houses during the week ending 15th February, 1919, was about a lakh and thirty thousand. Regarding the condition of the live-stock, Sir James says, "Cattle are suffering even more than men, for there is a serious scarcity of fodder in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and the Bogra district of Bengal."

Colorless Platitudes for Prompt Vigorous and Effective Action.

As for the prompt, vigorous and effective action that the public would expect the Government to take to cope with a cattle and fodder famine of such magnitude and intensity, all that the Finance Member says amounts to a few platitudes and references to belated and sporadic action and some minor measures:—

"Concession rates for the carriage of fodder by rail to affected areas have been sanctioned, and fodder controllers have been appointed in the Punjab and Bombay." The sanction of concession rates, *per se*, does not mean much, and what is wanted is the effective and speedy transportation to the necessary areas, in adequate quantities and before it is too late. How the railways are to take concerted action and how their policy is to be controlled and co-ordinated, we are not told. The announcement of the appointment of Food Controllers is equally disappointing. Nothing is forthcoming from the official spokesman as to what their functions are, how they are to work, and whether there is a central authority to check their vagaries. The past record of the Directors of Civil Supplies, the Foodstuffs Commissioner and the Departments of Agriculture and Railways is certainly not a commendable one, and if the fodder controllers are to make confusion worse confounded by their contribution to drift and discordant provincialism, their pranks would only intensify present evils.

If colorless platitudes, good intentions and minor remedies were enough to cope with the situation, there is comfort in these words, "All the elaborate mechanism for famine relief, well tried and thoroughly understood, is ready to combat distress in its various forms." The readiness of the machinery at Delhi has not travelled outside, and one wonders when it will materialise in the provinces which are suffering. "The approved prophylatic of agricultural loans on a generous scale have been already applied, the large sum of two crores having been sanctioned for advances in the United Provinces alone." The efficacy of agricultural loans is the greatest *before* the outbreak of famine, scarcity and distress, but now we are face to face with the crucial stages of the calamity which is fast developing, and agricultural loans cannot cope with the situation. *Direct remedial and alleviative measures*, on a comprehensive, generous and far-sighted scale are urgently necessary, and there is nothing to indicate the willingness or the readiness, to take such action, in this dictum and pious wish, "The good seasons of recent years and the full prices paid for agricultural produce must have accumulated unusual reserves of rural wealth; and it may be expected that widespread and acute distress will be averted." It would be interesting if the Finance Member would descend from the high pedestal of generalisations and favour the public with some statistics regarding the accumulation of unusual reserves of rural wealth; the portions of high prices that go to the moneylender, the middleman, landlord and ryot, respectively, and *per contra* as to the condition of millions of ryots who have been producing unremunerative and unmarketable crops.

Influenza and Rural Economy.

The remarks of the Finance Member on the ravages of influenza, a scourge, "more calamitous than a famine or a great campaign", form a striking commentary on his original thesis, namely, the accumulation of unusual reserves of rural wealth, "All that need be added is to emphasise the effect of the epidemic in *weakening the capacity* of the rural population to cope with their *ordinary* work, and particularly with the drought, which simultaneously fastened upon them. It has had *most depressing* results on rural efficiency, and has *complicated the task* of famine relief." (The italics are ours.)

A Year of Diversified Character and Varied Difficulties.

The characteristics of the current year ending on the 31st instant, are thus summed up, "The year was one of great activity in the production of materials of war, of much inevitable dislocation in external trade, of high prices enhanced by speculation on the chance of protracted hostilities, of much internal prosperity for certain classes of the community, and of considerable hardship for others. Wealth was pouring into India in payment for its products and its services; but the varying fortunes of the war and the incessant rumours which preyed upon the fears of the people stimulated the immemorial practice of hoarding. Half-way through the year came the dramatic approach of unexpected peace. Speculation collapsed, and new alarms replaced the old. Labour trouble developed. Simultaneously there came scarcity, grievous epidemic, and much loss of agricultural efficiency and purchasing power. Still the energy of our manufactories continued, and labour which had been devoted to the prosecution of the war was diverted into the work of demobilisation. Running through all this complication was the priority that had to be given to the needs of the British and Allied Governments, and the consequent interference with the ordinary channels and methods of trade. It was the whole of this kaleidoscopic movement which was reflected in the difficulties of our currency and exchange."

The proportion of the speech relating to currency, exchange, money market and allied topics, will be discussed in a subsequent review.

Anticipated Surplus of £2½ Millions becomes Deficit of £4½ Millions.

When Sir William Meyer introduced the budget for the current year, he forecasted a total revenue of £108½ millions, imperial and provincial, and a total expenditure of £106 millions, leaving a surplus of £2½ millions. The latest figures show an increase of £11 millions under revenue, and £18 millions under expenditure, thus swelling revenue and expenditure to £119½ millions and £124 millions, respectively, and resulting in a deficit of about £4½ millions.

One of the beauties of autocratic finance is the merry increase of expenditure over the estimated figure, which will strike a student of finance in democratic countries as an unconstitutional feature. As the Indian system of Government is despotism, pure and simple, it is quite a regular feature for expenditure to exceed the estimate by several millions.

The cause of the increase of £18 millions, under expenditure, is stated by Sir James Meston thus: "The chief cause, for this transformation, may be taken as being the liability accepted, last September, for the cost of the additional Indian troops. Our instalment of that liability for the current year including the extra pension charges incurred up-to-date, amounts to about £12¾ millions."

£124 Millions Budget of 1919-20.

The budget for the year 1919-20 provides for an aggregate expenditure, from revenue, of £124 millions, of which the imperial expenditure amounts to £85¼ millions and the provincial to £38¾ millions.

The main heads of expenditure are (million £):—

	Budget Estimate, 1918-20	Revised Estimate 1918-19
1. Military Services ...	42¾	45¾
2. Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments ...	24½	24½
3. Railways, Interest and Miscellaneous Charges ...	14½	14½
4. Direct Demands on the Revenues	11½	11¾
5. Interest	7¼	7¼
6. Other Public Works ...	6¾	6¼
7 Miscellaneous Civil Charges	6¼	6¼
8. Irrigation	4	4

Principal Heads of Revenue.

Of the £124 millions of revenue, estimated for the coming year, the principal items are: —(Million £).

	1	
1-Land Revenue	22¾	21
2-Railways. Net Receipts	21½	25½
3-Income Tax and Excess P. Tax	13½	7½
4-Customs	13½	12½
5-Excise	12	11½
6-Stamps	6	6
7-Posts and Telegraphs	5¾	5½
8-Irrigation	5½	5½
9-Salt	4	4

£24 Million Railway Programme.

The *most amazing* feature of the budget is the proposed £24¼ million programme on railways. Of this huge sum, £17¾ millions, is to be the capital outlay, and £6½ millions is to be provided from the railway profits, after meeting all charges and the usual and special renewal charges. This is what the Finance Member says: "For the next year we propose to go up to 80 crores of rupees (gross receipts)—a figure which is regarded in the Railway Department as daringly optimistic. There will be a corresponding rise in the working expenses; but the heaviest deduction will be for special renewals after the forced neglect of the past few years. Apart from the large capital programme (of £17¾ millions), we propose to earmark no less than £6½ millions, for renewals from current revenue. It is a large sum, but the railway authorities are *confident of being able to spend it profitably* and it is impossible to deny either the need or the urgency for drastic renewals. We take our net railway revenue at about 33¼ crores of rupees against about 40 crores in the current year. . . . It is now a great pleasure to me to be able to announce that we are budgetting during the coming year for a railway capital programme of no less than £17¾ millions, which is, as the Council is aware, *far in excess of the largest programme* (£12 million) *ever previously undertaken*, and *also of the maximum programme* contemplated by the Mackay Committee, namely £12½ millions." (The italics are ours.)

The Scandalous and Beggarly outlay of less than half a Million on Irrigation.

In startling contrast to this *ruinous, wasteful, and lavish* railway programme, is the scandalous and beggarly outlay on irrigation of less than half-a-million pounds sterling. As we shall have to revert to this question, in our next review, we merely draw attention to this scandal and the apologia of Sir James. "Owing partly to the continuance of financial stringency and partly to the depleted condition of our engineer cadre as a result of the transfer of a large number of the officers of the department to military duty, no new irrigation works of any importance were sanctioned or investigated during the present year."

Defence Expenditure.

Now that the Central Powers have been practically annihilated, in the military sense, and all countries are eagerly looking forward to an era of peace, progress, and retrenchment, free from the nightmare of bloated armaments and militarism, there is *absolutely no* justification for such a huge outlay on the military services as is contemplated in the budget. For the benefit of our readers we give below the expenditure for the past ten years, under this head:—

Annual Gross Expenditure on Military Services in Million £.

1909-10	20¼
1910-11	20½
1911-12	21
1912-13	21
1913-14	21¼
1914-15	21¾
1915-16	23½
1916-17	26½
1917-18	30¾
1918-19	45¾
1919-20 (Budget) ...	42¾

In the five pre-war years ending 1913-14 the aggregate defence expenditure was £104 millions, in the five war years it was about £150 millions, and for a post-war year £42¾ millions is budgetted!

A detailed criticism of the budget will appear in our next review.

ABNORMAL PRICES OF KEROSINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your journal for these few lines, for the sake of equity and justice.

Your corespondents, Messrs. Parelker and Shahani have done a great service to the public by drawing the attention of the Controller to take immediate steps to decrease the price of kerosine.

The stoppage of kerosine has brought about a great calamity to the people living in villages; for instance, in Mahim, you will find not a single kerosine vendor coming to the doors as usual. Thus people have to run up to the shops which are not near by, and perhaps when they get there, they have to pay a high price not less than annas eight per bottle. What an exhorbitant price for a single bottle of kerosine!

I think a time is drawing nigh, when people should close their houses at seven and spend the nights in darkness (I hope not).

A great loss has also been brought about to the people who were earning their livelihood on this commodity. I learn from a reliable source that these poor men have left Bombay and gone to their native place, since their business is at a standstill.

Trusting that the authorities concerned will awaken to their sense of responsibility in face of this very serious menace to the public welfare and check the increase in price and win the gratitude of the poor people.

I hope this letter of mine will have the desired effect in the right direction and meet the eyes of those who are directly concerned.
—Yours, etc.,

A. VALLES.

Mahim, March 9.

REDUCTION OF HIGH RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the recommendation of the Government of India the P. and O. Company have announced a reduction of 20 per cent. on the passage fares on steamers running between India and the United Kingdom from 1st March. This is indeed pleasing news for Europeans travelling between India and Europe, but what about the teeming millions of India who have had and have still to pay a very high Railway fare, which was increased during war? Frequent representations to the Government of India have met with no success. Will not the Government of India which was so prompt to interfere in the interest of Europeans to have the steamer fares reduced, be so good enough to reduce the Indian Railway fares for the benefit of the population over which it rules?

In the case of the P. and O. fares, the Government of India had to send their recommendations for reduction to the Secretary of State for India, but in the case of Railway fares in our country, no such recommendation is necessary as the Government of India has the sole power to do so if it desired. As the war has now ended and as the Government of India has been successful in bringing down the steamer fares, it is hoped that the Railway fares will also be reduced from 15th March.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

Belgaum, March 6.

KHALIFAT AND MOSLEM HOLY PLACES.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

A public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay, will be held on Friday next, at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.), to consider the question of the Khalifat and the Holy Places of Islam. The meeting will probably be held on the site of Mastan Tank, New Nagpada. A definite announcement regarding the place will be made in a day or two.

RANGOON RACES.

A RECORD DIVIDEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the last meeting of the Rangoon Turf Club, to-day, a record dividend of Rs. 1,111 was paid on one winner. Only two tickets had been sold, both to Mr. R. G. P. P. Mc Donnell, C.I.E., a former stipendary steward of the Club, who recently returned from his annual visit to South Africa. This is believed to be the biggest dividend ever paid on an Indian tote for a five-rupee stake.

NEW STEWARD OF RANGOON TURF CLUB.

Mr. Reggie Powell has, it is said, been appointed stipendiary Steward of the Turf Club and will take up his duties at the end of March. He acted in the same capacity, last year, at Kamhe Park, and is well known in Calcutta, where he has spent the cold weather. He arrived to-day on the Arankola and was present at the meeting. Mr. Rae who has been stipendiary Steward will, it is believed, act in an advisory capacity for up country meetings.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, March 8.

The following are Friday's results of the Baroda Tennis Tournament:—

Men's doubles:—Rendall and Naoroji beat Aquino and Moulvi 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed doubles:—Mrs. Row and A. A. Fyzee beat Mrs. Monck Mason and Barclay 6-3, 6-4. Mrs. Whitnack and Naoroji beat Miss Kothawalla and Aquino 6-1, 7-5. Lady Tata and Ranga Rao beat Miss Bailey and Nulker 61, 6-2.

Men's singles:—Ranga Rao beat A. A. Fyzee 6-3, 6-2. Barclay beat Robinson 6-3, 6-3.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are Saturday's results in the Baroda Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Ladies' Singles, (Finals):—Mrs. Walker beat Mrs. Monck Mason 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles, (Semi-Finals):—Mrs. Row and A. A. Fyzee beat Mrs. Whitnack and J. A. D. Naoroji 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles:—H. L. Barclay and Ranga Rao walk over A. A. Fyzee and Chinmulgund (scratched).

SECOND SHOLAPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARSI, March 7.

The second Sholapur District Conference will be held at Barsi, on the 18th and 19th instant. Mr. S. M. Paranjpye of Poona will preside. Mr. R. M. Sane, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5 and for delegates Rs. 2. Visitors' fees are rupee one and annas eight.

A meeting of the Home Rule League will also be held on the 20th instant.

RED CROSS WORK IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 8.

At a meeting held at Government House, the Lieut.-Governor presiding, it was decided to close all Red Cross work, and to divide the cash balance of about Rs. 2,20,000, one-half to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, one-fourth to the Officers' Families Fund, London, and one-fourth to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. The work of the Burma Comforts for the Troops Fund will be continued, as it supplies Burma units in Mespot, Palestine and Egypt, as well as the Chin Hills Force.

"NATIVE MEN AND EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On my way from Bangalore to Kolar Gold Fields at the Malur Station I noticed the following boards on the lavatories:—

Native men.
Native women.
European gentlemen.

The above station is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company which is incorporated in England and which is managed purely by a European concern.

Here is the specimen of the European feeling towards Indians and the racial distinction which still prompts their conduct. Further comment is superfluous.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

Belgaum, March 6.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

Mortality from plague in India during the week ending 22nd February, was 3,426, seizures and 2,631 deaths. There were 239 deaths in Bombay Presidency, 192 Madras, 20 Bengal, 740 Bihar and Orissa, 576 United Provinces, 72 Punjab, 220 Burma, 106 Central Provinces, 126 Mysore and 306 Hyderabad State.

It is announced, for general information, that, for the present, licenses will be freely granted for the export of all oilseeds and vegetables oils, except to certain destinations in Europe. Full particulars may be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at the various ports.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—

	Re.
Through Mr. Hatim B. Tayebjee, From A. E. Matcheswalla, Esq.	100
From A. N. Fatehally, Esq.	5
From H. C. Tayebjee, Esq.	10
From Hatim B. Tayebjee, Esq. ...	10
Other subscribers	35/4
S. N. Reddy	1
Subscriptions from some Kanara Saraswats of Bombay (second instalment)	30

AMRITSAR CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The necessity is felt by the Congress Reception Committee, Amritsar in order to popularise the Congress movement amongst all classes of people of the issue of a small pamphlet enlightening the people on Congress affairs, and therefore a short essay on the subject is called forth from all public spirited citizens all over India. I would request you to publish the attached note on this subject *prominently* in your paper at *least 5 or 6 times* during this month so as to keep the matter conspicuously in view of the public, in order that we may receive as large number of essays as is possible by end of this month.

Favour of an acknowledgment is requested.
—Yours, etc.

GIRDHARILAL.

March 3.

PROFITEERING IN CIGARETTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being an old reader of your much esteemed paper I trust you will find space to publish the following:—

I should like to know who is responsible for allowing these Iranis again to increase the prices for the famous Scissors Cigarettes. Every morning upon leaving Colaba I call in at an Irani for a packet of cigarettes and he tells me that the price of Scissors made in Calcutta is annas 4, and of those imported from America is annas 3. Now, can any of your readers solve that for it seems as if it wants a bit of clearing? Last May (1918) letters were published in different papers from the office of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Calcutta stating, that, on no account whatever should these cigarettes be sold for more than the price fixed by the above firm i.e., annas 2½ and I may say the letter which you published (dated May 13th 1918) had good effect but now these Iranis are commencing their old game and I think if every Irani who charges in excess, was reported to the Head Police Office I am more than certain that Mr. Griffiths would look into the matter.

I am writing to the Head Office, Calcutta and shall have letters published in the leading papers to prove to the public that nobody can be charged more than annas 2½ per packet. It means that our Troops have again got to be robbed by those Iranis. Thanking you in anticipation and all honour to your esteemed paper and the H. R. L. V.—Yours etc.,

10 YEARS RESIDENT.

MUSLIM MERCHANTS' SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publication to the following few lines in the columns of your valued and esteemed paper for the information of the public?

In a business centre like Bombay there was a standing necessity of an organisation to instil and focus the spirit of brotherhood and unity among the ever-increasing population of the Muslim merchants of Bombay. An institution of this nature was conspicuous by its absence. When the whole world is getting systematic, the Muslim merchants of Bombay could not be an exception; sooner or later they had to organise an institution to place before their own trading community the grievances and special difficulties that daily and frequently spring up in the ordinary course of business.

To satisfy this long-felt desideratum some of the leading enthusiastic merchants of the community set on foot a movement, and, as a result of their informal deliberations held *in camera*, an institution, called the "Muslim Merchants' Society" was founded. The aims and objects of the Society are, at present, defined as folows:—

(1) To promote the feeling of brotherhood among the Muslim fellow-merchants.

(2) To endeavour to bring to the notice of the members modern scientific methods of business.

(A) By holding occasional meetings to discuss business matters.

(B) By inviting eminent persons and availing of their valued opinions on commerce, trade and industry.

(C) By founding an up-to-date and a well-furnished library of the western and eastern books, and periodicals on commerce, with a view to keep the members in touch with the progress the world is making.

(3) To render mutual help to the members.

These are, at present, the few aims and objects of the Society. The financial condition of the Society is quite sound. The number of members on the roll is every day increasing, and within an insufficient period of nearly two months it could attract many leading merchants to its support.

The reading room of the Society is open to the public for the whole day. The entrance and the monthly fees are Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 respectively.

The undersigned hopes that the Muslim trading community would not shrink from according its whole-hearted support to the Society, and would make its voice heard and decisive and its life useful and enduring in the commerce of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

MOHMED HAJI KARIM,
Hon. Secretary.
Muslim Merchants' Society.
Sayani Buildings, Lohar Chawl.
Bombay, Feb. 6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Toyo Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.
Exhibition of Naval Pictures and War Relics, Royal Institute of Science, opening ceremony by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March, 12.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, noon.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 5.30 p.m. Supplementary mails will also be closed on the 13th instant.

FRIDAY, March, 14.

Mail Steamer Hejaz with China Mails expected to arrive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following match was played yesterday in Bombay Gymkhana:—

Mixed Double Handicap.—Mr. and Mrs. Portlock beat Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid 6—3, 0—6, 11—9.

A CONCERT AT TOWN HALL.

A "Pupils' Concert" organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, will be held in the Town Hall, on 6th April next, in aid of "St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Fund" under the patronage of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

BAI AI HABAI CHARITABLE INSTITUTE.

The total number of out patients treated at the Bai Aishabai Charitable Dispensary in January last was 3,963, including 1,533 male 1,655 female and 776 children.

The average attendance per day was 141.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION. (BOMBAY CENTRE)

The annual prize distribution meeting of the Ambulance classes organised by Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School Dhobi Talao, on Sunday, at 5 p.m., when Col. F. A. F. Barnard, will preside and Mrs. Barnard will distribute the prizes.

A BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW.

The management of Pannker Friends and Co. and the Imperial Cinema have jointly agreed to give the whole proceeds of the takings of the 7 o'clock show of the Indian film "Kacha Devayani" this evening to the Bhatia Volunteer Corps Relief Fund, under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

In view of the prevailing high prices of grain Mr. Ramchander Ramalingam, a well-known grain merchant of Bombay, has opened four shops in F & G Wards to sell food grains at the Controller's prices. The shops are situated at (1) Matunga, near G. I. P. Railway Station, (2) Mahim Old Market, (3) Parel, near Dhan Mill (4) Kubarwada, Third Lane.

The Bombay Woolen and Fancy Cotton Piece-Goods Merchants' Association have opened a grain shop in Fofalwadi, opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, where all varieties of corn are being sold at cost price.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, on Friday, touching the death of Sunderbai, a Hindu woman, aged about 47, residing at Bhendy Bezaar, who was alleged to have been run over and killed by a gharry, driven by one Ranchhor Gopal, along Keeka Street, on Wednesday last. Ranchhor was present at the enquiry.

The deceased's daughter Lalubai said that at 5 p.m., she was crossing Keeka Street from west to east with the deceased whose hand she was holding, when the gharry came from south to north, very fast. The horse struck the deceased, and witness released her hand. The wheels passed over the deceased. They had passed more than half the way and were about to enter into a lane, when the incident occurred. The gharry went about fifty paces when it was stopped and brought back by some people. No warning had been given. There was no footpath on the road. The deceased died in the hospital, on Thursday.

Other witnesses deposed that the gharry was being driven fast, was on the wrong side of the road, and that the driver whipped his horse to get away after the occurrence, but was chased and brought back.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the liver, by the deceased having been run over by a gharry which was being driven on the wrong side of the road by Ranchor Gopal.

ACTIVE SERVICE HUT.

"The Laughter Makers" were the attraction at the Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening, giving a performance before a large and an appreciative audience. This talented troupe, which has been seen at the Hut on several previous occasions, is composed of members of the 1st Garrison Battalions, South Staffs Regiment. From their extensive repertoire of comic and sentimental songs, concerted numbers, etc., they gave several new items, in addition to some of the old favourites. An excellent programme of seven items was contributed and greatly enjoyed, encores being frequently demanded. The choruses by the troupe went with a swing, while humorous numbers of Pte. Stanton and Kendall created roars of laughter. The vocal efforts of Captain C. W. Firth, Lieut. E. J. H. King, L/Cpl. Pearson, and Pte. Lee were very much enjoyed as also was the duet "Watchman, what of the night?" by Cpl. Tuck and Pte. Lee. The stage management was in the hands of Pte. C. Winnicombe. On Saturday next a social has been arranged, and on Monday an entertainment will be provided by Mrs. Halliwell's concert party.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 9.

Except for a few falls in South Burma rain is only reported from Parachinar and rain or snow from most stations in Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg one and a half inches; Gilgit one; Madras and Parachinar a half.

The temperature continues high in Northern India. Conditions are still disturbed in North-west India.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab.

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Apply for particulars to the MANAGER *at*—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.

872 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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THE MANAGEMENTS OF

PATANKAR FRIENDS & CO.

AND THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

have jointly agreed to give the whole proceeds of the takings of the

7 O'CLOCK SHOW

of the Indian film

"KACHA DEWAYANI"

THIS EVENING

TO THE

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS RELIEF FUND.

Under the patronage and in the presence of

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 10th March, 1919.

BLACK BILL No. 1.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill has emerged from the Select Committee with some modifications, but the ruling by which the right of dissenting members to attach independent minutes of their own was flouted, has unfortunately destroyed the worth and dignity of the report as a public document. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel were excluded from the deliberations of the Committee by the coercive ruling of his Excellency the President, that unless they subscribed their names to the main report, their right of presenting separate minutes would stand nullified. His Excellency has been singularly ill-advised in insisting upon a stipulation which, according to all responsible procedure, is absolutely unprecedented and unwarranted. Hectoring procedure of this kind is no doubt a short cut through the inflexible opposition of members in the public interest but in this instance there is, so far as we can see, no shadow of a warrant for prohibiting independent minutes according to rules of Council procedure. If any forbiddal of this right were contemplated, there should have been in the rules of procedure mention of it as a deviation from constitutional practice. The fact that the rules are silent on the point is no excuse for the President to impose a restrictive order in accordance with official convenience, especially because it is the right of organised legislative assemblies to settle their own rules of procedure or unsettle conventions obtaining in similar institutions. Where explicit provisions happen to exist, as in the Councils of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, and Behar and Orissa, they are in favour of the practice which enables dissenting members to offer their own minutes of dissent without the egregious condition that they should first lend their signatures to the majority. Mr. Patel in offering his note in connection with the Emergency Powers Bill exhaustively discussed the rules of procedure and contended that the frustration of the rights of the minority rendered the whole document an invalid one. The ruling of the President appears to be absolutely wrong and only illustrates the official passion of inventing claims of power for setting opposition at naught.

Coming to the report of the majority, it is plain that the amendments are not sufficient for the public to relax their opposition to the Bill itself which still requires complete withdrawal. The provisions of this Bill are to remain as permanent additions to the Code and there is no statement or preamble confining its operation to revolutionary crimes. Clause 2 of the original Bill has been happily omitted. It was designed to make the mere possession of seditious documents a crime, throwing the onus of proof of innocence on the accused, and it is well that the attempt to invent a novel offence was abandoned. The Select Committee have adhered to the position that in the addition of the new section 196B of the Criminal Procedure Code a preliminary inquiry shall be conducted without the presence of the magistrate by a police official of the rank of an inspector. Investigating authority must not be so lightly made over to the Police. The note of dissent submitted by the Moderate group suggests that the inquiry should be conducted by the magistrate himself or under his directions by a police officer not below the rank of a deputy-superintendent. The addition of this section is a pernicious and dangerous encroachment on the present law. We fear that even if the proposal of having a deputy-superintendent were favoured, there would be danger of the persecution of the innocent if a particular official with a police bias happened to be a bully or some other type of petty despot. As regards the offer of protection to approvers in clause 4, there is the insignificant addition "reasonably," but it does not alter the risk of the clause being stretched in favour of material benefits being offered as part of the protection. A promise to place a man beyond the reach of criminal force or any promise "properly and reasonably connected therewith" may introduce wrong and indefensible inducements. In para 172 of the Rowlatt Report it is said that such witnesses for the Crown "are not as a rule well-educated men, nor do they possess exact habits of mind; they have no intellectual predisposition to firmness in testimony nor much sense of the duty, as touching themselves, of cooperating in the repression of crime." In a word, they are a malleable lot, and there should be no margin of temptation for the Police to offer corrupt inducements.

The clause admitting previous conviction as relevant evidence and giving a taint of crime to one habitually and voluntarily associated with a person previously convicted for sedition, has been slightly altered, as in the latter case there is the amendment that the association must be of an incriminating nature. But in the citation of a previous conviction as relevant evidence, there is no improvement whatsoever. Even after a first charge of sedition—may-be owing to a technical error in statement—the offender is after release subject to the penalty of executing a bond with sureties for good behaviour for the space of two years. This clause must be totally deleted; for worse than the power mentioned above, the Court can order in advance that after the expiration of the sentence and till the finding of security, the accused should receive the orders of the Executive as to the place he must select for residence, the places he must not enter, and lastly as to the activities from which he must refrain. We repeat that previous conviction cannot rightly be cited against the accused before the verdict, as it is only on the merits of a particular case that the verdict should be based. In the para containing the recommendation now being adopted, the Rowlatt Committee gave the concluding observation: *"What we have called seditious crime would of course have to be accurately defined."* The amendment proposed in the proviso to clause 4 is, we fear, not in favour of the accused at all, as the deferring of the written notice to call in evidence against accused from seven days previous to the trial, to seven days before the recording of evidence, will give longer time to the police to mature proofs of association with persons previously, convicted! Now it is recommended in the Select Committee report that in view of the alterations made and also in view of the fact the Bill is not of an urgent character, it must be republished as amended. In spite of alterations, some of the provisions are, as we have shown, so dangerous in their nature that it is essential that, in the interests of justice, the whole Bill should be dropped. In the passing of the Emergency Powers Bill through the Select Committee, the officials displayed the most obstinate opposition to non-officials, and there have been no improvements mentioned even by them. The grip-hold of the bureaucracy is, through the Black Bills, tighter than ever, and the duty of the people to oppose them remains as imperative as ever.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

Mr. Balfour has expressed his opinion to a representative of Reuter that "what was going on in America now was as important for the success of the Peace Conference as what was going on in Paris." This is no exaggeration but the barest truth. For, as has been so often pointed out, the entry of America in the war was not merely a military action; America came to the rescue of Allied statesmanship which, as a result of the inevitable reaction of the continuance of the war, had suffered in the moral idealism which was the original inspiration of the war against Prussian Militarism. America's great spokesman gave uncompromising and eloquent utterance to the faith of those who had already sacrificed and those who were prepared to sacrifice their all in order, as he said, to make the world safe for democracy. He was able to do so not only because he was behind a great idea, but because a great democracy was behind him. Now that the war has ended and the terms and guarantee of a permanent peace are to be settled, the whole world expects America and her leader to see that the task is well and honourably accomplished. That the draft Covenant of the League of Nations has caused considerable disappointment and evoked strong comment in the United States is not surprising. But the remedy for the inadequate and unsatisfactory character of the Covenant is not for the American statesmen to take refuge in a narrow nationalism. The New World must play as great a part in future international organisations as the Old. The only guarantee of a permanent peace that will make the world safe for democracy is a League of Free Nations. The draft Covenant does not promise a satisfactory League in consonance with the spirit and the letter of the purpose for which the war was waged. It has not been wrongly described as giving the control of the world in the hands of European monarchs and Asiatic despots. The duty of American democracy is, therefore, to see that the voice of its representatives at the Peace Conference is strengthened enough to enable them to see that the Covenant is so amended as not to remain open to the charge of sanctioning a compromise in regard to the fundamental and unalterable principles for which the war was waged.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Moslems and Turkey.

No question has continued to engage the most anxious thoughts of Moslems all over the world so much as that relating to the disposal of Turkish affairs by the Peace Conference. In the integrity of the Sultanate—and it's preservation is not inconsistent with the fullest application of the principle of self-determination—is bound the integrity of the Khalifate and the guardianship of the Holy Places. This has been emphasised in resolutions passed at the Delhi Sessions of the All-India Moslem League and by public meetings of Moslems held since in most parts of the country. The inaction of Bombay Moslem leaders in this regard has been, for some time past, a matter of considerable comment, though no one who knows anything about Bombay Moslem has had any doubt as to the intensity of their feelings on the subject. We are glad to find that arrangements have been made to hold a public meeting of Bombay Moslems next Friday to give expression to these feelings. We trust that the Moslems of this City will see that this expression will fully and unequivocally reflect their feelings.

Chaplains and Filthy Lucre.

We have heard it seriously argued that it is more paying to be a chaplain in India than to be a Civil Servant. However that may work out in experience, it is remarkable that there is evidence of some agitation going on among the members of the Ecclesiastical Department. Though the services of the bishops and chaplains should not rightly be made a burden to the Government of a non-Christian country, the general affectation that the British public servants in India are underpaid seems to have spread in turn among the ordained classes, who with natural meekness have come last with claims for increase. A chaplain writing in the "Pioneer", complained of the poor terms on which chaplains as a rule supposedly work; to which has come the retort from a "Senior Chaplain" that while every chaplain has been "hit hard", it is the senior chaplain who is hit the hardest. The work of the missionaries in the bureaucratic entourage is presumably too fine in its quality for ordinary appreciation, but we would remind the disgruntled that non-official missionaries are content with a third of their emoluments and that they cannot press for larger salaries in a position which in itself is an injustice to the country.

A Double Wrong.

Replying to Mr. Perkins in the House of Commons, Dr. Fisher stated that the Government of India was giving attention to the question of increase in pensions of the retired officers of the Indian services. The ambiguity may be due to condensation of the message, but it is not clear whether the proposed increase is to benefit those who are pensioners already, or is to be part of the enhanced scale that is being sanctioned for the higher services. In the first case, it will be preposterous to sanction promotion to pensioners who draw their allowance according to their own covenant; on the second interpretation, the proposal is unwarranted and largely in excess of a scale which is already beyond the means of the country and the deserts of the prospective pensioners. Pension is, strictly speaking, deferred salary and there is no logical implication that the enhancement of current salaries should be accompanied by unconscionable rates of pension. If there is an excess granted in pay, it is given without the ceremony of consulting the people or their representatives concerning the disposal of their money. When with the voting of higher pay for themselves, the bureaucracy want to raise the scale of pension, there is really a double wrong against the people whose voice, after all, deserves some weight.

Platitudes and Practice.

In this connection we would observe that the bureaucracy are busy and rather immersed in the task of entrenching their own position within the next few months. In point of power, unprecedented demands are being made, while in point of emoluments there is active effort to establish their claims. Larger salaries for the Police and Medical Services—in the higher ranks of course—have already been sanctioned, while schemes for making the Civil Service more "attractive" are believed to progress with record speed. Platitudes on the after-effects of war and the practice of economy, are apparently meant for the pacification of those who plead about the starving of measures of public utility. Sir James Meston, in concluding his Financial Statement, viewed things from a high altitude and said:—

> Among its many lessons the war has taught us all, the State and the individual alike, that we can live less extravagantly than we used to do. I trust the lesson has come to stay, for our old familiar watchword of "Economy" will be just as necessary in the future as it has been before. (Applause.)

These lessons about individual and State economy are indeed well-conceived, but it is rather ironical that, at the same time the services should clamour successfully for provisions which belie these remonstrances about private and public economy.

"Ethics of Passive Resistance."

We have received from Messrs. Ganesh and Co. of Madras a pamphlet entitled "The Ethics of Passive Resistance." It is quite an opportune publication and should be read with a great deal of interest. There are two articles in it, one by Mr. M. S. Maurice on "The Ethics of Passive Resistance" another by Mr. Gandhi entitled "Satyagraha." Mr. Maurice makes it clear that "passive resistance, as an honourable weapon 'in extremis' to those who are subject to physical force, has high, if not divine, sanction for it's exercise." He establishes the morality of passive resistance and says, in the words of Confucius "To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage." Mr. Gandhi too emphasises the same thing when he writes of a passive resister: "Fearing God alone, he is afraid of no other power. Fear of kings can never make him forsake the path of duty." The pamphlet is moderately priced at four annas and will more than repay careful study.

The Press Act Again.

The security of Rs. 1,000 which had been deposited by "Desabhaktan", a Tamil daily of Madras, was recently forfeited and the Presidency Magistrate of Madras has, we understand, fixed Rs. 5,000 as fresh security to be furnished to-day. The paper has been appealing for funds and we are glad to learn from an Associated Press message that it is in a position to deposit the amount to-day. "Desabhaktan", true to its name, has been doing yeoman service in the Madras Presidency as an organ of progressive Nationalist opinion. His Excellency Lord Pentland has added to his "achievements" before laying down his office by the abortive attempt to stifle an outspoken, honest and patriotic journal. We congratulate the public of the Madras Presidency on the fresh lease of life which they have secured for this splendid paper. We have no doubt it will continue its career of usefulness with renewed vigour.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. A. Innes will take over office of the Imperial Controller of Foodstuffs at the beginning of the next month.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd attended Service at St. Peter's Church, Mazagaon, on Sunday morning.

It is understood that Mr. J. L. Rieu, who was Collector of Karachi at the time of his appointment a few months ago as Secretary, Revenue and Financial Department, Bombay Government, will officiate as Commissioner in Sind, vice Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I.

Reflections by the Mail.

Some thoughts on Self-Determination.

We publish to-day the first of a series of letters from England written by Mr. Leonard Bell, a well-known writer in the English Press, which will appear in these columns from time to time. In his reflections to-day Mr. Bell deals with the Peace Conference and "Self-Determination."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"Self-determination of peoples" seems to be the most popular and controversial subject for discussion. Without controversy there can be no popularity. It is controversy which gives birth to popularity. At the present moment controversy is raging high in the Allied Council Chamber in Paris as to the proper interpretation of the formula of "self-determination." The governing classes are really feeling nervous about its popularity. The peoples of India, Ireland, Egypt, Arabia, Tunisia and Morocco, have fallen ready and willing victims to the hypnotic charm of this formula of "self-determination." I am no exception to this either, so great is its influence over human mind.

* * * *

Because "self-determination" is popular, so I too believe in it. One saves lot of unpleasantness by being on the popular side "over a debatable question." True, it may lead one to the wrong side, but it can never keep one on the side of wrong for long. I am indeed, a great supporter of the principle of "self-determination." Every hen-pecked husband is. If properly and mercilessly put into practice "self-determination" will ensure everlasting peace at home and abroad. By accepting it all domestic quarrels could be ended. By its application internationally, all wars could be avoided—at least that is my firm conviction!

* * * *

To me "self-determination" means that it will leave me severely alone to decide my own destiny. An excellent proposition, which holds out hopes for enormous possibilities in the future. But alas! signs are portentous, I fear the Allies are not going to permit any free display of our wills. They have taken unto themselves the guardianship of the human races of the world. Both of the fully developed and the miserably undeveloped species. The Allies are not likely allow any unrestricted application of this policy of "self-determination" in the world. The determining factor will be the degree of civilisation attained by individuals and by individual nations.

* * * *

Civilisation in its generally accepted sense means culture; and culture is power. The European nations are civilised, because they are powerful in their control over matter. They are cultured because they are clever in the manufacture of guns and engines. Japan too is now considered civilised because she has proved her claims to culture by defeating Russia. Is it that only those who are powerful and capable of enforcing their claims to "self-determination" will be allowed to determine their future? If so, that would be most unfair. At least I hope some concession will be made in my case. I consider myself civilised. I wear hat, coat and trousers. I smoke cigars and drink wines. I can even read the "Sporting Times" and vote for Tory and Liberal at alternate Parliamentary elections. I can appreciate the un-dress musical shows of London and Paris. I am truly civilised. Yet, because I do not know the use of arms and cannot enforce my claims, so I am to be deprived the choice of "self-determination"! Poor me!

* * * *

Mr. Balfour told a press representative "that there exists a great deal of misapprehension as to the correct meaning of the famous Wilsonian formula of "self-determination of peoples." The phrase as interpreted by the subject races of the world, specially those who happen to be under the benign protection of the Allies, is totally different to what he understands by it. The Irish, the Indians and the Egyptian nationalists have claimed their rights to "determine themselves." But the French, the Italian and the British governments have reserved their right to determine among themselves the future status and the governing of the subject races under them. The Allies take a paternal interest in their welfare so why worry?

* * * *

President Wilson is an idealist. Indeed, he is the greatest idealist that Christendom has produced during the present generation. His interpretation of the phrase "self-determination of peoples" will no doubt please the people, specially the impulsive and idealistic people of India, Ireland and Egypt. But his interpretation is not likely to be accepted by the Allied governments. Idealism has never found a place in the political dogmas of European diplomacy. In spite of all the tall talk about humanity, liberty and democracy, Europe still remains under the clutch of diplomats; and diplomats care not for idealism. They may talk about it. They may dream of it, but in their hearts they are no worshippers of idealism. For this reason we must not look upon "self-determination of peoples" from any idealistic point of view.

* * * *

At the Paris Peace Conference, there are only two men who are not diplomats. They are President Wilson and our premier Mr. Lloyd George. The rest are pure and simple diplomats. Even Lord Sinha; inspite of his Indian heritage, is a diplomat. Because no idealist could have accepted a peerage or an Under-Secretaryship. Idealism can never find full display in the Council chamber of the India Office nor in the House of Lords. I trust, however, my In-

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH ARMY BUDGET.

ESTIMATES FOR £287 MILLIONS.

MR. CHURCHILL OUTLINES PLANS FOR FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill introducing the Army Estimates for £287,000,000, emphasised the difficulties experienced in framing the estimates this year, because every factor was uncertain and fluctuating. We were, he said, halfway between peace and war; we were unable to fix the rate of demobilisation; we did not yet know what arrangements affecting armaments would be embodied in the Peace Treaty nor how many men we must keep in the Middle East and on the Rhine or for how long. We did not know whether the Germans would accept our conditions or refuse them, throw the responsibility for the future upon us and simply degenerate into ruin.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that vast areas in Europe and in the East were in a state of anarchy and the Allies, on whom rested the responsibility for enabling the world to get to work again, were themselves seriously exhausted. To all these difficulties must be added the enormous effort of winding up the war. The present estimates represented the maximum. He hoped that it would be possible to revise them in a downward direction. He mentioned that the Allies were still discussing the exact amount of contributions from Germany towards the upkeep of the armies on the Rhine.

DEMOBILISATION PROBLEMS.

Dealing with demobilisation, Mr. Churchill maintained that the plan, by which three out of four men were being released and the fourth man being paid double to finish the job, was less objectionable and entailed fewer hardships than any other course. All evidence showed that the plan had been well received owing to its fairness. It had been followed by the recovery of discipline and morale in the army. He hoped that in a few months we would possess strong compact armies which would guard the interests and safety of the country and secure the fruits of victory. Already nearly 1,800,000 officers and men had been demobilised and the process was being continued at the rate of over 25,000 daily.

In addition, about 100,000 Canadians and Australians had been sent home and it had been arranged that every Dominion soldier, who had come over, should have a chance of one visit to the Mother Country before returning to his own Dominion. (Cheers.)

MEN IN AFRICAN AND ASIATIC THEATRES.

There were about half a million men in theatres such as India and North Africa, from which theatres it was impossible to release the men, although they did not belong to the class retained in the army. In Mesopotamia, Palestine, the Caucasus and Turkey, the process of release was impeded by difficulties of transportation, but the number affected was not very large and was constantly diminishing. He proposed that all men eligible for release, but unavoidably retained under the colours after May 1st should receive increased pay until discharge. A genuine effort would be made to give a larger proportion of leave to the armies of occupation. Men who had not seen their homes for years would get leave or would be brought home for good.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Referring to the rapid formation of the voluntary army for home and overseas duties, Mr. Churchill said enlistment at the rate of a thousand daily was being well maintained. There were already 45,000 trained men besides 5,000 new young recruits. The task of building up this force was very considerable, for reconstitution included 514 artillery units, 183 Royal Engineer units and 158 infantry battalions. The men would proceed as formed units to the relief of the oversea garrisons.

Mr. Churchill sketched the plans for relieving the Rhine army in case, "the armies of occupation have to be maintained during the whole or part of 1920."

He then raised the problems regarding the size and composition of the permanent post-war army, its strategic distribution as governed by new forms of warfare and politico-geographical considerations, especially what part the army in India would play in the general system of imperial defence, also how the relationship should be strengthened between the Navy and the Army and air services.

A NEW TYPE OF OFFICERS WANTED.

Mr. Churchill pointed out the necessity for developing a new type of officers, who would make all classes of war their province and be drawn from every part of the Empire. He pointed out that four distinct stages of army development were going on at present: firstly, the great armies of the war were being demobilised; secondly, the armies of occupation, amounting approximately to 900,000 men, were being rapidly formed by compulsion; thirdly, the voluntary regular army for the immediate garrisoning of the Empire was being formed out of trained men, who were re-enlisting for periods of one to four years and this army was growing at the rate of a thousand daily; and, fourthly, the permanent post-war army would be built up out of the new young recruits, who, when they reached the age of twenty, would be sent East to replace wartime soldiers.

In addition, voluntary formations must be found to replace our fourteen territorial divisions. Mr. Churchill said he was of opinion that in view of our responsibilities the British regular establishment should never fall so low as before the war, but we did not know what the other Powers were going to do. The final decision on our army system must be deferred.

ALLIED FORCES IN RUSSIA AND CAUCASUS.

Referring to the Allied forces in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that the Allied army of a certain size, about half of which was British, occupied considerable regions in North Russia, based on the ports of Murmansk and Archangel. These forces had been sent there as part of our operations against Germany and we must neglect nothing required for their safety and wellbeing. We had also incurred several commitments towards the people in these regions.

We also had an army of a certain size in the Caucasus. They had been sent there in order to ensure that the Germano-Turkish forces were turned out and they now remained there to maintain order pending the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the future of the country. We were now holding in some force the railways from Batum to Baku and the Admiralty had a fleet of armed vessels on the Caspian. Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the gallant services performed by Colonel John Ward with his handful of men on the Omsk front. They had become a factor of appreciable importance in stemming the tide of Bolshevism from the immense regions of Siberia.

PROBLEM OF GERMANY.

The enforement of peace terms called for a speedy settlement. We were holding all means of coercion ready for immediate use. We were rigorously enforcing the blockade and maintaining strong armies able to advance at the shortest notice. Germany was at present on the verge of starvation, but when she accepted our terms the work of revictualling the country and supplying the necessary raw materials could be energetically pursued. Any delay in settling with Germany might cause another great area sinking into anarchy. It would not be possible to withdraw our armies of occupation immediately Germany agreed to our terms, as we had got to make sure that she would carry out the terms. These armies would, moreover, compel Germany to act rightly towards the new States on the Eastern border, whose continued prosperity was such an important factor of the whole European problem. Mr. Churchill, therefore, urged the maintenance of a strong army in the Rhineland until the future was cleared.

A WARNING.

Mr. Churchill concluded by emphasising the necessity of not being carried away by success into demanding more than was right and prudent. The finest combination in the world was power and mercy; the worst was weakness and spite.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

BUDGET EXPECTED TO TOTAL 1,300 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

The House of Commons this week tackles heavy war expenditure and begins with the army estimates to-day. It is believed that the budget will total thirteen hundred millions.

ARMY ESTABLISHMENT ABROAD.

RHINE ARMY OF 23,600 OFFICERS AND 380,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 9.

A White Paper dealing with the army establishment is issued. It estimates the maximum number serving at home and abroad, exclusive of India at two and a half million. This number is being reduced to 952,000. The Rhine Army, including France and Belgium, will consist, after demobilisation, of 23,600 officers and 380,000 men.

The Armies in the Middle East will be as follows:—Italy:—600 officers and 10,000 men; Bulgaria, Turkey, Caucasus, etc., 4,850 officers and 75,000 men of the British army and 1,150 officers and 19,500 men of the Indian army; Egypt and Palestine 3,750 officers and 56,500 men of the British army and 2,750 officers and 40,000 men of the Indian Army; Mesopotamia and North Persia 1,750 officers and 28,950 men of the British Army and 4,600 officers and 59,000 men of the Indian Army.

ATTEMPT TO DISAFFECT BRITISH ARMY.

SPARTACIST ACTIVITIES AT COLOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 9.

COLOGNE, Feb. 27.—The Spartacists are attempting to disaffect the British army with a handbill which they are distributing on the streets and which begins. "British soldiers! Why are you not demobilised?" The pamphlet declares that Prussian militarism is dead and that the British soldiers are being kept from their homes merely to bolster up the property of Junkerdom against the honest worker."

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN BERLIN.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING WORKS AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday says printers at three big newspaper printing works have struck.

DISTURBANCES AT EISENACH.

WORKERS DECLARE A GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

A telegram from Bale, dated yesterday, says a crowd of soldiers and civilians attempted a nocturnal raid on the barracks and post office at Eisenach. The Government troops, however, repulsed the raiders and arrested the ringleaders.

Workers at Eisenach have declared a general strike.

RAILWAY TROUBLE IN ENGLAND AGAIN.

CLERKS' ASSOCIATION'S GRIEVANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

A conference of the delegates of the railway clerks' association is dissatisfied with the railway executive committee's interpretation of the agreement regarding recognition and has decided to demand a satisfactory settlement by March 11th. It is stated that the association has been advised that the "recognition of the agreement" will be confined to the railway executive committee, as individual companies do not intend to be bound by it.

LABOUR AGITATORS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the Federation of Trades Unions, speaking at Wimbledon denounced the labour agitators who were making the people believe that the Government could continue borrowing for ever at the war rate. He was convinced that the people's commonsense would save them from that illusion.

LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

WASHINGTON.—The custodian of alien property recommends continuance of the liquidation of enemy-owned property, which is valued at seven hundred million dollars, in order to prevent renewed German attempts to secure commercial predominance.

PORTUGUESE MONARCHIST LEADER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

LISBON.—It is reported that Couceiro, the fugitive leader of the monarchists, has committed suicide.

MAINPURI CONSPIRACY CASE.

BAIL APPLICATION NOT GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

At the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice disposed of the bail applications of two accused in the Mainpuri conspiracy case. Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, in opposing the bail said the accused were charged with offences under sections 120 D and 121 A of the I. P. C., the conspiracy being to overthrow the Government. His Lordship in passing orders said, making orders of remand in absence of the accused or his pleader was certainly open to grave objection. The Government Advocate stated that evidence for the prosecution would be complete on the 13th of this month. Therefore, his Lordship observed, there was no practical use in making an order for bail at that stage. At the same time it should be clearly understood by the prosecution that if substantial evidence was not forthcoming against the accused they would be admitted to bail if not discharged.

MR. GANDHI AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi arrives here to-day accompanied by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru who had gone to Delhi to consult him about passive resistance. He will be the guest of the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya.

UKRAINIANS V. POLES.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

ALLIED EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

A telegram from Posen says, it is reported from Lemberg that the Ukrainians have repudiated the arrangement regarding the cessation of hostilities against Poles and notwithstanding the inter-Allied commissions, efforts have declined to agree to the armistice with the Poles, with whom they have resumed hostilities.

A telegram from Warsaw says, the Ukrainians fired on the special train carrying the inter-Allied commission from Lemberg to Warsaw and two Polish officers in it were severely wounded.

It [illegible] from the Polish German fro[illegible]rmans are again attacking [illegible]ine.

[illegible]LLIED THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., March 9.

WARSAW.—A telegram from Lemberg says, the Ukrainians on the 1st notified that they would resume hostilities the next day. The Allied commission replied demanding prolongation of the suspension of hostilities and threatening the hostility of the Paris Conference if fighting was resumed. Later news shows that the Ukrainians carried out the threat by shelling the railroad from Lemberg to Cracow.

MADRID QUIET.

MACHINE-GUNS WITHDRAWN FROM STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

A telegram from Madrid dated yesterday says the city is quiet. Machine-guns have been withdrawn from the streets and the carnival is proceeding normally.

"A REGIMENT OF DOMINIONS GUARDS."

"DAILY GRAPHIC" SUGGESTS FORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., March 9.

Endorsing the widely held opinion regarding the formation of a regiment of Dominions Guards, the "Daily Graphic" says, "Would it not be appropriate to signalise the high fighting qualities of Overseas soldiers by creating a regiment of Dominions Guards? A brigade of guards has certain privileges, which would ensure for that innovation universal approval and appreciation of Overseas people and such a regiment would round off in the happiest manner the establishment of household troops, giving them a unit thoroughly typical of the Empire as a whole.

It may be hazarded that if the King were to issue a royal warrant, sufficient men to form the first Dominions Guards would be at once forthcoming from the war-tried soldiers of Canada, Anzac and South Africa. They have earned such a distinction as thoroughly as any regiment in the British army. In their homelands they could perform for official residences of the representatives of the King those duties which the guards discharge in connection with the royal palaces here. But at stated periods, companies should be selected for short periods for service in the Motherland.

JEWISH COMMONWEALTH IN PALESTINE.

DR. WILSON'S ASSURANCE TO JEWISH CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., March 9.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson told a delegation from the American Jewish Congress, that he was persuaded that the Allied nations with the fullest American concurrence were agreed that the foundation of a Jewish commonwealth should be laid in Palestine.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Lord Aberdeen has sold 50,000 acres of the historic Haddo estates. The purchaser is unknown.

A telegram from Kingston says the H. M. Sheatwater has arrived there towed by an American tug after a breakdown at sea.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

MORE FUNDS ASKED FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

HON. MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

At to-day's session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Sarma moved:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the allotment for Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments be increased by 50 lakhs for carrying out the recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Sarma said they should set in practical motion the machinery for the industrial development in India without any delay. For the last thirty years the Government of India had been expressing the heartiest sympathy on this subject. The time had now come to give practical effect to that sympathy. Government should not take up a *laissez faire* policy on the ground that Local Governments had not submitted their opinion. The money he was asking for was very small when compared to the need and importance of the Department.

Sir Fazulbhoy said, he was in entire sympathy with the mover, but Government had been a bit active. For the last three years Mr. Low had been travelling, obtaining opinions of Local Governments on the Industries Commission report and those opinions were very important. He hoped Mr. Sarma would withdraw his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Hogg asked Mr. Sarma if he thought that the Commerce Member of Government, who had presided over the Industries Commission, had not been able to prevail upon the Government of India and get the necessary funds.

Pandit Malaviya supported the resolution, quoting figures in support. They had already lost a long time and money should be immediately available for carrying out such of the recommendations of the Commission about which there was general agreement. To wait another year would be injurious to the cause of industrial development.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Thomas Holland said, it would not look consistent with his position as President of the Industrial Commission to ask the Council to reject the resolution. If more be read from the report of the Industries Commission, more closely he would find that the majority of the recommendations of the Committee were subjects, for the carrying out of which the Local Governments were alone responsible. He dwelt at length with some of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and said, Government had not been absolutely idle in already giving effect in some form or other to some of them. He could not accept the resolution, not because he did not sympathise with the object of the resolution, but because they must complete the Government machinery for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, and till then, it would be economically unsound to spend more money. It was no use to let the horse gallop unless his head was in the right direction. He hoped the mover would not press the motion.

After Mr. Sarma had replied, the resolution was put to the meeting and negatived.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Financial Statement in the third stage.

SIR C. HILL.

Sir Claude Hill, in introducing the budget heads of Revenue, Agriculture and P. W. Departments, said the questions put to him had exclusively and quite naturally referred to matters connected with the prevailing scarcity. He drew the attention of members to the statement he laid on the table in February and added that owing to the vastly improved resisting power and resources of the people direct famine expenditure would be relatively, compared to what occurred on similar occasions in the past, very small, but the indirect cost would on the other hand be very heavy. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,18,94,000 had been allotted to takavi, while considerable remissions and suspensions of land revenue were anticipated. The number hitherto on test, or relief works were very satisfactorily small in comparison with what might have been expected in view of the widespread failure of the monsoon, and in comparison with what has actually happened in the past.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Referring to agricultural education, he said for the current year he could hardly expect to obtain such a large proportion of grant, since the Education Department were also not fully prepared and his Hon. friend, Sir Sankaran Nair would, he understood, want the full moiety of the thirty lakhs. Continuing Sir Claude Hill said the Department had not been idle during the war and it had carried on investigations and consultations. As a result, they had ready for submission and adoption as soon as they could get the Secretary of State's sanction, schemes involving large expenditure, both on research, administration and development generally. It was owing to the paucity of their scientific and supervising establishment, they had been hitherto restricted in their advance. India, with only 30 and 20 research officers connected with agriculture, compared very badly with the older countries in the West, but they were hoping when their scheme met with approval of higher authority, they should be in a position to go ahead with considerable rapidity. He announced that before the ensuing cold weather, Government proposed to inaugurate a committee of enquiry into the development of the sugar industry and spoke appreciatively of the admirable work done by Dr. Barber at Coimbatore in this connection. He narrated the steady investigation carried on in regard to forest matters and announced a proposal to establish the post of a Wood Technologist of the Forest Research Institute.

WATER POWER FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

He next reviewed the operations of the P. W. Department and said much had been done in face of many difficulties resulting from the war and from the absence of very large numbers of officers deputed to war work. A considerable amount of progress had been made on works under construction and a large number of new projects of less ambitious scope than those already referred to had been prepared for execution when circumstances permitted, with a view to further development of education in India. In conclusion he announced the appointment of Messrs. Barlow and Mares to investigate, in a preliminary survey, the possibilities which offered in India for the development of the utilisation of water-power for industrial purposes. Government hoped to have their first general notes in June next and they would from then onwards be increasingly in possession of information, which would be of immense value in considering schemes of industrial development dependent upon hydro-electric energy.

After the conclusion of Sir Claude Hill's speech, Mr. Shukul moved that provision for expenditure under Agriculture be increased by fifty lakhs to provide for extension and improvement of agricultural education. He said the cause of agricultural education did not require special pleading in the Council. It was a matter of satisfaction that of late the Government of India paid more real attention to this subject. The present allotment in the budget was inadequate in carrying out an ambitious object of expansion of agricultural education, which was intimately connected with the moral and material prosperity of the people.

Sir Claude Hill said the question of agricultural education was purely provincial and the position of the Government of India was to give stimulus to make a start. He was averse to revive the practice of doles, which, to use an unparliamentary expression, was an infernal nuisance. It would be premature to force the pace of the provinces.

Mr. Shukul withdrew the resolution.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

WAR EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

TO BE OPENED BY GOVERNOR TO-DAY.

The exhibition which his Excellency the Governor will open this evening and which will remain open until the end of the month (in the Science Institute library, Mayo Road) offers a very remarkable opportunity to all residents in Bombay to gain an insight into the operations of the Navy during the war. It comprises a number of large coloured photographs illustrating every phase of the war at sea, and these photographs are not only wonderful examples of pictorial work but also valuable historical records. Though the Navy is Britain's first line of defence, the public even now scarcely realises the significance of sea power in this war, and the wonders which have been performed by the fleet. It has, therefore, been the aim of the Photographic Section of the Ministry of Information to lift the curtain as far as the exigencies of war would permit and show the public how deep is their debt of gratitude to the senior service.

WAR RELICS.

In addition to the naval photographs there are on view a large number of exhibits from the Bombay War Museum, including a variety of captured enemy weapons, specimens of war coinage and medals from different countries, captured flags, and so on. Philatelists will be particularly interested in the fine collection of postal and other stamps issued during the war in Allied and enemy countries, which is probably the best example in this country of the many thousands of stamps issued during the war and in consequence of it. There is also a collection of enemy propaganda which shows what ingenious and determined attempts were made to give publicity in India to the German views about the origin and conduct of the war. Some of these exhibits have a peculiar interest for Bombay, showing how near to us the enemy managed to extend his activities.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT.

SEVEN PERMANENT JUDGES TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

After presentation of the Financial Statement, on Friday, in the Punjab Legislative Council, an interesting announcement was made by the Hon. Mr. French to the effect that there would be seven permanent judges in the new High Court, and that the question of the necessity of supplementing that number was under the consideration of Government.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A CHOWKIDAR WITNESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 7.

During the cross-examination by Mr. Mohanlal yesterday witness Abdul Razak was very militant and counsel had to snub him frequently, telling him to answer to the points. Counsel took the opportunity of drawing the Court's attention to the fact that the Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya was conducted by orthodox Hindus and not Arya Samajists, but the Mussulmans mistaking it for an Arya Samajist institution had tried to besmirch its name by dragging it into the present controversy. Similar attempts had been made before by Mussalmans, though unsuccessfully, and counsel was in a position to say that the Mahavidyalaya was an orthodox institution.

The President observed they were not sitting there to decide whether the institution was orthodox or Arya Samajist.

Counsel, however, added that the Gurukul too was under a cloud, but after the Viceroy's and Lieutenant-Governor's visit the stigma had disappeared.

On the Court reassembling to-day, further examination of Jumma was continued. Before the witness proceeded to identify accused, Mr. Norton suggested to the Court that it would simplify matters if the witness was asked whether he was always wearing spectacles. Questioned by the Court, witness said he wore spectacles on the day of the riot and he had worn it ten years now.

After the identifications, being cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said he had not taken food all that day, though his wife had prepared food, for fear of being attacked by the crowd any moment. He saw the people identified by him in the crowd. When he made his statement to the Superintendent of Police, the only name mentioned by him was Harpershad's.

To Mr. Harimoshan Roy witness said he worked as "chisti" and also children's doctor.

Justice Tudball remarked, amidst laughter, he was not a ladies' doctor.

Witness further said that the Katarpur men identified by him were scattered and moving about in the crowd. He forgot all about them when he made his statement to Mr. Bellairs.

Questioned by Mr. Mohanlal, witness denied the knowledge of any litigation between Harpershad and Mahomed Hossain Patwari or witness' own relatives.

CHOWKIDAR ILAHIBUX EXAMINED.

Ilahibux Teli was next called. He was the chowkidar of Jiapota and Kishenpur. The night previous to the riot he was sleeping at his house in Jiapota.

Here Justice Tudball observed that sleeping was a normal condition of the Chowkidar. (Laughter).

Witness was proceeding to relate the conversation between the accused Totaram and Badla, when Mr. Norton objected to the conversation as Badla was not a witness. Justice Tudball disallowed the objection, adding the conversation between an accused and Badla was relevant.

After lunch, witness proceeded with the identifications. On the Court asking why, if in his police statement he could mention Pherupur Mahant, he did not mention the Mahant of Ranimazra, knowing as he did the Mahant for a long time, witness first said he did not know his name. On the question being repeated, witness said he did not remember. In the cross-examination by Mr. Norton witness said on 18th morning he had not carried his seal with him.

The attendance of chowkidars at thana was entered in the register and the chowkidar's seals affixed to it. Witness made his statement to Masiullah when the circle inspector was also present. He did not know whether his name was entered in the register. He had no seal with him. He gave no thumb impression to any entry.

SAHARANPUR, March 7.

During the further cross-examination of Ilahibux, chowkidar, to-day Mr. Roshanlal suggested that it was improbable that witness had clung to the beam of Allabux's chappar, as shown by him in the Court. Yesterday counsel further suggested that the witness was practically lying and it was impossible he could have identified any persons from his unnatural position.

Questioned by Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness admitted he was staying here for 9 days in the police camp. As chowkidar, he had to report himself at the thana every Saturday. Witness did not remember of the Saturday following the riot. He went to the thana with a report. The reason why he did not go was that he was afraid. Witness had known well some accused, but did not mention them in the police statement. In one case witness knew the accused well for the past 5 or 10 years, but he said he had never enquired for his name, caste or creed. Replying to Mr. Mohanlal, witness said he has been chowkidar for 16 years. There were many zamindars at Jitpur. Witness knew only Mahant Purangir, but could not account as to why he had no dealings, no talk whatsoever, with him.

A BHISTI'S EVIDENCE.

Mokhduma, bhisti of Hazara, deposed that prior to the riot he was on a visit to his uncle at Katarpur. After deposing to some incidents of the riot and his escape, witness identified several persons as having been in the riot and shouting "mardo," "phukdo." He did not know the names of the accused nor did he remember them when he made his statement to the police. In cross-examination, witness said he did not visit his relations every year. He never particularly went about Id time. On Id day he stayed at home and knew nothing about the day's happenings. Having heard of the coming troubles witness deferred his return to Hazara, as his uncle Shubrati wanted him to stay to help him, if need arose.

"PIONEER'S" MISREPRESENTATION OF COUNSEL.

During the cross-examination of Mokhduma, Mr. Mohanlal incidentally referred to the report in the "Pioneer" of the 8th, wherein the statement, "I do not deny the Counsel repudiated that he ever made such a statement, which was falsely attributed to him. Justices Tudball concurred with Mr. Mohanlal that he never made such a state-

REFLECTION BY THE MAIL.

(Continued from page 6.

dian readers will not take offence for excluding Lord Sinha from the ranks of idealists

* * * *

Brave as he is, even Mr. Lloyd George cannot give full expression to his idealism at the Peace table. True, he is the chief of the British delegation, but he must be guided by the general consensus of opinion of his colleagues in the framing of the British case. Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues are not idealists. Let us see who they are? First comes Mr. Bonar Law, a successful man of business, who after having made his piles took to politics for recreation! I have never known of an idealist who has been successful in business. Mr. Bonar Law may be an exception, but his utterances prove him to be a thorough-going practical man.

* * * *

Mr. Balfour, the great philosopher and idealist is the third member of the British delegation. Mr. Balfour is not an idealist either. He knows well, how to circumnavigate idealism with his Imperialism and practical Toryism. Mr. George Barnes, the labour member of the British delegation, in spite of his socialistic teachings is not an idealist even.

* * * *

As for Lord Robert Cecil—He is a theorist who theorizes not on idealism but on Conservatism and Theology. He is a product of Oxford and Birmingham. A great son of a great father, Lord Robert Cecil has inherited all the English jingoism of his father. So it is clear, we cannot call him an idealist either. What can poor Mr. Lloyd George do when surrounded by such a coterie of British jingoes and Imperialists? I am afraid my Indian readers are likely to be greatly disappointed if they think that Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson are going to plead their case at the Peace Conference. They can do nothing of the sort.

* * * *

The fundamental meaning of "self-determination", as understood by the majority of the Allied statesmen is that one must have a "self" to "determine". The Jugo-Slavs and the Poles have the right to "self-determination" because their "selves" belong to them only. Their old master Austria is no more, hence they can do what they like with their own "selves." The same applies to most of the subject peoples who happen to be under the "oppressive" rule of Turkey. But not so with India, Ireland or Egypt. The peoples of India, Ireland and Egypt have no "self" to determine. The future destinies of their "selves" have been decided by their rulers. The subject races under the Allies will have no self-determination. That is the determination of England, France and Italy.

* * * *

We are told that the Paris Peace Conference will help mankind to realise some of its glorious dreams. It will guarantee a life of decency to every man, no matter what his nationality is, or what his colour may be. It will wipe out those conditions which have held in check the mental, moral and physical development of the subject races of the world. All this sounds very promising! The latest report from Paris as to the sharing out of the ex-German Colonies, will convince all doubtful minds as to the sincerity of purpose of the Allied statesmen. "The Evening Standard" says, "that an agreement has already been entered into, on the following territorial questions:—

German East Africa to go to the South African Union.

German East Africa, for Great Britain.

Kameroons for France.

Togoland to be shared between France and England.

Pacific Islands to be divided between Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

* * * *

If any reader wonders why the policy of self-determination has not been applied in these cases, let me remove his doubts. The Allies have applied the principle of self-determination in the above instances quite correctly; indeed, I am afraid too literally. They have determined among themselves the fate of these German colonies. Isn't that self-determination? Moreover, who would be so foolish as to permit the application of Mr. Wilson's formula in the case of the backward primitive peoples of ex-German colonies. The peoples of Togoland and German South-west Africa have no "self": their "self" belong to the capitalistic European, American and Japanese communities. So in their case there can be no "self-determination."

* * * *

So much for one of Mr. Wilson's fourteen point peace! The world will witness few more literal applications of the remaining thirteen. They say that thirteen is unlucky but it will not be so here. Be patient my good readers, you will have plenty more opportunities to enjoy the delicate humours of the older statesmen of the world's democracies—as dished out by the press censor from the portals of the historic Quai d'Orsai!

LEONARD BELL.

THE PRESS ACT.

RS. 5,000 DEMANDED FROM "DESHABHAKTAN."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Presidency Magistrate to-day fixed Rs. 5,000 as fresh security to be deposited by "Deshabhaktan," whose first security was recently forfeited. It is understood that the amount will be deposited on Monday.

It is understood that institution of control over kerosine oil in Sind is contemplated.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the earthwork of the proposed Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway line being undertaken by the Bombay Government as a measure of famine relief.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

Kakalbhai B. Vakil, Bombay.
Mrs. Tarabai K. Vakil, Bombay.
Vithaldas Narandas Kothari, Bombay.
Ravishankar Haribhai, Bombay.
Motilal Bhogilal Chikodra.
Motilal Bapubhai Bhadaranwala, Bombay.
Dr. M. R. Cholkar, L. M. & S., Nagpur.
Kurnashankar Kuberji, Ahmedabad.
Shivji Devsingh, Bombay.
Dayabhai Laloobhai Patel, Vadhasi.
Tarachand K. Shahani, B.A., Karachi.
Lalchand A. Jagtiani, B.A., Karachi.
Ramsunder Bhagerathi, Karachi.
Ghanshamdas D. Mirchandani, Karachi.
Lalji Moolji Ganatra, Karachi.
V. A. Iyer, Sind National College, Hyderabad.
Jamyatram V. Acharya, Karachi.
Mohanlal G. Thakar, Karachi.
A. M. Ahmed, B.A., Cantb., M.R.C.S., Karachi.
Hatim A. Karimji, Karachi.
Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Karachi.
Udharam Kewalram, Karachi.
Jairamdas Doulatram, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Karachi.
Parmanand M. Advani, M.A., B Sc., F.C.S., Karachi.
Kathleen Veale, Vasant Pathshala, Karachi.
Govind N. Paranjpi, Karachi.
Fred Harvey, Karachi.
Hariram Poonja, Karachi.
Premji S. Joshi, Captain, H.R.V.C., Karachi.
Gopal Jivraj, Karachi.
Tokershi Ghellabhai Karia, Karachi.
Devidutt Khemkar, Karachi.
Hiranand Khemchand, Karachi.
Dwarkadas Tejusing, Karachi.
N. T. Madnancy, Karachi.
Mansukhlal K. Shah, Karachi.
Joshi Ramji Lakhmidas, Karachi.
Soni Chotalal Kuberdas, Karachi.
Fatehchand K., Karachi.
Gopal Sonoo, Karachi.
Jethanand K. Mehta, Karachi.
Ramchandra Tatoba Savant, Karachi.
Valiram Alamchand Ghandy, Karachi.
Ramnath Brahman, Karachi.
Markandeshwar Parshad, Karachi.
Bhagwat, Broker, Karachi.
Mohanlal Marwari, Broker, Karachi.
Satynarain Shukla, Karachi.
Shivshanker A. Trivedi, Karachi.
P. A. Kathvani, Karachi.
Madhawdas G. Achhpila, Karachi.
Parsram Paroomal, Karachi.
Dattatraya Laxman Paranjpe.
Keshavram Ramshankar.
Dr. Hiralal Pitambar Bhatt.
Chotalal Govardhan.
Master Paggal.
Dulichand Sunderjee.
Mulshankar Jayaram.
Nagindas Maoji.
Chunilal Tallakchand.
Kanchanlal Harilal.
Ichhashankar Bhavanishankar.
Zala Nayaji Amirdarkasingaji.
Patel Chhotumia Saheb.
Odhavji Laxmidas.
Bhansali Dalpat Bhakamlal.
Ravishanker Dosa Bhatt, Karachi.
Talkchand Tribhovandas, Karachi.
Chellaram Hasrajmal, Karachi.
Anandram Morarji Gomaia, Karachi.
Dialmal Teckchand, Karachi.
Narsinglal Dhamanmal, Karachi.
K. H. Masand, B.A., Karachi.
Pandurang K. Parab, Karachi.
M. T. Doshi, Karachi.
Dayalal Makanji, Karachi.
H. D. Mariwalla, Hony. Secretary, Indian Home Rule League (Karachi Branch), Karachi.
Nihalchand U. Vaswani, M.B., B.S., Karachi.
Manishanker S. Rawal, Karachi.
Champaklal N. Kaushik, Karachi.
Maganlal Shivji Dave, Karachi.
Ramkoowar Bugdiya, Karachi.
R. H. Dhamnaskar.
Madhavlal Hiralal Shet.
T. R. G. Iyer.
Mistri Mangalbhai Nathubhai.
Amalal B. Pandya.
Chandulal Nandal Desai.
Muljibhai Durlabhadas Sar.
Manilal Ranchoddas Sar.
Janardan Sharma.
Savitagauri Janardan Sharma.
Bhakti Ben Oru.
Ranchoddas Bajibhai.
Hiraben Ranchod.
Somabhai Patel.
Mrs. Somabhai Patel
Laxmibai Oru.
Muljibhai Deochand.
Jeevabhai Motibhai Patel.
V. S. Ramaswamy.
Madhav Ram Kamat.
Mulji Dulabhaji Ved.
Velchi Chhaganlal Banker.
Bapubhai Ambalal.
M. A. Patel.
Alimahomed Bharmal.
Popatlal Kandolia.
Harjiwan Manjbhai Kotak.
Bhagwantray Amulakhrai Desai.
Popatlal Chunilal Kotwal.
Chhaganlal Shankarbhai.
Damodar Motilal Gandhi.
Vishnu Vasudev Oak.
Hari Shankar Keshavrao Palit.
Gopal Krishna Ranade.
Pandharinath Divakar Vade.
Ramkrishna Gunaji.
Mrs. Lilavati Vavikar.
Chhotalal A. Chawhan.
Premchand Valabhai.
Mangalji Jakshi.
Manibhai Ishwarbhai.
Ishwarlal Jagneshwar.
Trawali Dayalal Kalidas.
Amarse Dhanji.
Amritlal Popatlal Mehta.
Chunilal Jetharam.
Joshi Bhuralal Makanji.
Narsing B. Kotia.
Trimbaklal Amarsi Gandhi.
Vyas Ambalal Damodardas.
Tuljaram Dayashankar Vaidya, (South African Satyagraha).
Mr. and Mrs. Durgadas Adwani, Karachi.

SATYAGRAHA VOW AND VACCINATION LAWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The signatories to the Satyagraha vow are pledged to resist not only the Rowlatt Bill should it be translated into Act but also "such other laws as the committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit."

May I suggest that among the laws to be resisted the committee bracket the compulsory Vaccination Law?

It is significant that the leaders in this Passive Resistance Movement—Mr. Gandhi Mrs. Besant and Mr. Horniman—are staunch opponents of the vaccination fad.

Resist this law, for it is an outrage on liberty. "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign" said J. S. Mill. The State has no more right to enforce a surgical operation than a religious ceremony.

Resist this law, as a pretext against other tyrannies. Those who justify compulsory vaccination can justify any outrage on liberty. If it is right to force a parent to subject his children to an operation he dreads and detests, to what violation of freedom is it possible to object?

It is outrageous that we are not allowed by the law of the land to discharge our first duty to our children—that of preserving them in health.

It is a disgrace to the medical profession that they have not yet learnt the A B C of the Science of Health, but must needs attempt to defile the blood of the whole human race in order to cope with one not very intractable disease.

And it will be a greater disgrace to us if we suffer any longer this encroachment upon our liberty; this attempted outrage upon our children; this ignorant superstition of medical priestcraft; this unscientific, unnatural immoral practice of polluting the blood of newly-born and defenceless bodies with vaccine filth.—Yours etc.

SCRUTATOR.

BLACK BILLS.

WOMEN'S MEETING IN BOMBA

A public meeting of women of all communities will be held to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who will address the meeting in Hindi. All women are cordially invited.

FOLK-RELIGION OF INDIA.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 8.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore this evening presided over a meeting of the Mythic Society, when Sir Rabindranath Tagore read a paper on "Folk-Religion of India." There was a large gathering present, among them being Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. The reading of the paper lasted about an hour and a half.

His Highness in the course of his remarks on the paper said:—We have listened with great interest to the most original and thoughtful paper which the renowned poet has been kind enough to read to us. In this paper he has discussed the general basis of folk religions and analysed and expounded in some detail one of the folk religions of India. He has introduced us to the "Baul," the poor religious mendicant who sings his songs to the accompaniment of his single stringed instrument, wandering from village to village and home to home in Bengal, and he has given us a glimpse of the untold spiritual worth, which has hidden in the throbbing breast behind the tattered long robe of the mendicant. Of the two divergent streams of religious thought, intellectual and devotional, the sources of which the poet has so clearly traced, the Baul belongs to the latter. His religion is not based on scriptures, or sacred texts, but is a simple faith evolved by the spirit of man to save itself from degradation imposed on it by a society or circumstances. By social or religious tyranny, man may be deprived of his birthright by his fellowmen, but the Baul is a living example to show that even then he may derive the highest consolation by extending his love to God, who denies and deprives no one and who extends His infinite love to all alike. The Baul realises that God lives in him and his religion consists in loving God with burning love, love in which all considerations of self are burnt and reduced to ashes and in feeling that God also loves him with an everlasting and intense personal love. The Baul goes further. He believes that just as he yearns for God, so God also yearns for him. He knows his own worthlessness according to all standards of the world, but he drowns all miseries in the supreme bliss of the consciousness that he is the beloved of God. Some of his utterances to God, whom he loves and Who loves him, have been recited to us by the poet and they possess a degree of sweetness and pathos and dignity which stir the heart. When they are so enjoyable in the dry form of a prose English translation, how much sweeter and infinitely more touching they must be in the original language, when sung to the proper tune, which, as the poet has said, carried the special aroma of "Baul" devotion and sentiment.

LESSONS OF THE LECTURE.

Now, his Highness asked, what are the lessons which we may derive from the lecture, which has been so eloquently and impressively delivered to us? In the first place, we feel, more than ever confirmed in the belief, that our knowledge of our country is still very inadequate. As you all know, it was exactly a realisation of this circumstance which led to the foundation of this Society, whose object is to gain and spread a fuller knowledge of Indian life in all its aspects. We must go on exploring the intellectual and spiritual fields of India. We must explore not only her past, but also her present, and from what we have heard tonight, I feel convinced that we must assiduously explore not only her arts and sciences and codified religions, but also fields of folklore and folk-religion where, in unpromising and even squalid surroundings, we may pick up most precious gems of spiritual perception in all their pristine purity and beauty. Investigations in these fields may throw much light on some matters, which are at present obscure to us and as they aptly fall within the scope of the aims and objects of this society, I would ask it to consider whether it cannot take up some researches on the lines so lucidly illustrated by the poet with reference to some of the non-scriptural folk-religions of Southern India.

His Highness further said:—Another lesson which we may derive from the paper, and may well inculcate on the younger generation is that we should never treat any class or sect as beneath notice, or unworthy of study or intercourse. Here we have an example of indigent sect of illiterate mendicants, apparently a class from which nothing can be gained, or learned, possessing a religion, which in its simplicity and directness, in its sweetness and faith and love and dignity, has moved to fervent admiration such an eminent poet and thinker of modern times as Sir Rabindranath Tagore. In fact, the paper leads me to think that if we study, the folk-religions of the so-called backward and depressed classes, we may, in many cases, find a substratum common to them and the more complete religions of other classes, which if properly studied and brought to light, may draw all classes nearer to each other on the common platform of spiritual thought and culture.

SIR R. TAGORE THANKED.

We feel highly indebted to Sir Rabindranath Tagore for the trouble and inconvenience he has put himself to, in paying us a visit here and giving us the benefit of his views on some of the important questions that are now agitating the Indian mind. He is so much attached to Bolepur and Shantiniketan that they always occupy his mind, and however much we may wish to detain him, I am afraid, that away from there, he does not feel happy. On behalf of you all, I wish him a safe journey home and long life and happiness and I wish for ourselves a continuance of those gems of truth that he has been so generously and lavishly giving us.

Father Tabard, president of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks to his Highness and Sir Rabindranath, which was carried.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Wednesday, 12 noon—

The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes will introduce a Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

The Revised Financial Statement will not be presented till the 13th March, on which date other business will be adjourned till the discussion of the Statement is closed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh will move:—"With reference to the observations contained in paragraph 6 of the Press Note issued over Government Resolution No. 11834 of the 3rd of December 1918 of the Revenue Department this Council recommends that the supply of fodder to the people shall not be restricted to the requirements of mere plough and milch cattle but shall be large enough to meet the needs of cattle of all ages owned by individuals."

"This Council recommends that, with a view to alleviate the distress of the poorer inhabitants of the Kaira district arising from scarcity and abnormal prices of foodstuffs, his Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to extend the open season of this year for the possession, sale and the transport of mhowra flowers up to 31st December 1919."

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer will move:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that steps may be taken to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act so as to provide for the representation of the Mahomedan community on the municipal schools committee."

The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos will move:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to order the removal of urinals from near the places of worship, either of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Jains or Christians, within the municipal limits of any city or town in the Presidency, and rule that in future their location must be far away from temples, mosques, fire temples or churches in municipal limits."

NOMINATED MEMBERS ON MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, will move:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to establish a Government Arts College in Sind."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council, pending the enactment of further legislation on local self-government, to issue orders that the nominated members in any municipality which is reconstituted after the date of this session of the Council, should not exceed one-fourth the total number of members on the municipality."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and report on the effect to be given in the Bombay Province to the policy set forth in the Government of India's resolution on local self-government issued in May 1918:"

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole will move:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to move the Government of India to take steps to revise the feeder railway terms of 1913 and 1914 to suit the present financial conditions in India, so as to induce private capital to come in freely, for the starting of the feeder railways that are required for the development of this Presidency."

The Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai, will move:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to suspend the operation of section 18-B (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, in the district of Kaira for a period of seven months begining from 16th July 1919 owing to the prevailing famine conditions."

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani will move:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the existing increased rates of fees charged in secondary schools be reduced to the level of the rates as they stood before the increase was sanctioned."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that no enhancement of assessment of land revenue be allowed to be introduced under a revision settlement in the districts of the presidency (proper) unless the ryots have had the benefit of the current settlement rates for a period of thirty years."

The Hon. Mr. S. D. Garud will move:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the co-operative department and to suggest the measures necessary for the rapid extension of the movement."

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. X of 1918 (a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 223, dated the 20th January 1919—Returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provision) Law, 1919.

Government Order in the Public Works Department, No. W.I.—423, dated the 15th January 1919, in connection with Resolution No. 3 by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole as modified and passed at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced on the 6th November 1918 on the subject of opening tank works for the purposes of famine relief.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NOTE OF DISSENT BY MESSRS. BANERJEA, SHAFI AND SASTRI.

(Associated Press.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
DELHI, March 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir George Lowndes, presiding, Sir William Vincent presented the following report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Rowlatt). The report is signed by Sir William Vincent, Sir George Lowndes, Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Fagan, Sir James Dubouley, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Moore and Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Bannerjea, Mr. Shafi and Mr. Sastri (last three subject to a note of dissent).

THE REPORT.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to provide for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill, as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. At the outset of our deliberations the Hon. Mr. Patel announced his intention of not signing any report, which the Committee might make and withdrew from the proceedings. The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, who attended the first meeting of the Committee, absented themselves on the second day.

3. The detailed amendments, which we have made in the Bill, are referred to in the following remarks.

4. Clause 2 of the Bill, as referred to, is purported to introduce a new section 124/B into the Indian Penal Code. It was based on Rule 25/A of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915. Though this rule has been in force since the 25th September, 1916, we understand that it has rarely been put into operation and, taking into consideration the apprehensions of non-official members, we are of opinion that the clause might be omitted without seriously damaging the efficacy of the Bill. We have therefore deleted it and as consequential amendments we have omitted clause 7 and the schedule to the Bill and have re-numbered clauses 3 to 6.

5. We have not amended clause 3 of the Bill, which now becomes clause 2. It was suggested that the preliminary inquiry to be provided for by the new section 196/B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, should be carried out by the magistrate himself, or by a police officer, not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent. We think that any such modification of the proposed section would unduly restrict the power, which it confers and we have therefore made no alterations.

6. Clause 4 (now clause 3). We have substituted the words "properly and reasonably incidentally for the words "properly and incidentally" in the proposed addition to section 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. We think this amendment explains itself. We think also that the incidental promise be accepted from the operation of section 343 of the Code, unless it has been disclosed to the presiding judge, or magistrate, before the accused person is put into the witness box. At the same time it would obviously, in many cases, destroy the value of protection promised if the nature of the promise were made public and we have, therefore, provided that the Code should not disclose any of the terms of the promise to the defence, unless in its opinion it is necessary to do so in interests of justice.

7. Clause 5 (now clause 4). We think it should be made clear that the evidence of a previous conviction, or of association with a per against the State, should only be relevant for the purpose of proving criminal intention and we have made a small amendment to this effect. We have also made an amendment in clause (b) which attempts to give the effect to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee that evidence of association "of an incriminating kind" only should be admissible. The proviso to the new section 510/A of the Criminal Code, 1898, required 7 days' notice before the commencement of the trial. In this respect the Bill did not conform to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee and we have substituted the words "before such evidence is tendered" for the words "before the commencement of the trial."

8. Clause 6 (now clause 5) We have altered the drafting of the last few lines of the proposed section 565/A (1) and we have omitted the words at the end of clause (c) of subsection (4) which we think was unnecessary widely from 9. We do not consider that the amendments which we have made in the Bill materially alter its provisions. At the same time, in view of the fact that the Bill purports to make permanent additions to and permanent amendments in the criminal law and that these amendments are not a matter of great urgency we think that the Bill as amended should be republished.

NOTE OF DISSENT BY MESSRS. BANERJEA, SHAFI AND SASTRI

Messrs. Banerjea, Shafi and Sastri have signed the report subject to the following minute of dissent:—

We recognise that with the deletion of the original clause, which made the possession of documents under certain circumstances an offence under the Indian Penal Code, the more objectionable feature of the Bill has been removed. We also agree that the amendments made in Committee in the remaining clauses constitute improvements on the original Bill. The acceptance of our proposal to republish the Bill, as modified, makes it unnecessary for us at this stage to recapitulate our objections, which still remain, regarding the principles underlying the Bill, reserving to ourselves the right of urging these at the proper stage. We record our considered opinion that the preliminary enquiry contemplated in the present clause 2 should be held either by the magistrate himself, or under his directions by a police officer, not below the rank of a deputy superintendent. We are further of opinion that the enactment of the proposed section 565/A is unnecessary and recommend its deletion. In any case persons convicted under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, should be excluded from its scope. The opinion of the High Courts should be obtained on the Bill as now amended.

RELIABLE VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow some space in your valued paper for the following, considering the importance of the issues involved and the interests of the rate paying public generally affected by them.

The Municipal Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., have written to the "Times" in their issue of 1st instant inviting attention of all concerned to the provisions of section 167 of the Municipal Act. Although ostensibly this letter is written under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner I believe I am not wrong if I say that it is to all intents and purposes under instructions from the Municipal Assessor and Collector whom assessment matters primarily concern and whom I shall refer to as "The Assessor" for convenience hereafter. This officer, it seems, has felt the necessity of resorting to the help of the Municipal Solicitors for getting out of an inconvenient position in which he has been placed by the publication of the correspondence in 1914 between Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar and the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, in your issue of 6th February last. The correspondence clearly shows that even section 167 cannot help rate-payers ordinarily to claim any reduction in assessment during the official year after the assessment book for that year is once out, howsoever just the claim to reduction may be as Mr. Shantaram's was in the year 1914, and that the assessment once entered in the assessment book for that year is final under section 219. This interpretation of the section 167 evidently clashes with that of the Municipal Solicitors. Whether the said Commissioner was right or whether the Municipal Solicitors are right, it is for Court carefully to decide once for all for benefit of the rate-paying public, who anxiously awaiting the exposition of the cipal Law in the matter. The Municipal itors have merely attempted the vindica- of the Municipal Law so as to support Assessor. But they have not succeeded in dicating the action of that overzealous r who occupied the Assessor's chair for years before 1914, in 1914 and since 1914—the action which has been uniformly to twist the Municipal Law so as to support all increases and disallow all decreases in taxation. If it was the increase, then the Assessor could always claim it under section 167 in spite of the assessment book for the year. If it was reduction in the assessment that any rate-payer claimed, then the Assessor could flourish before the rate-payer the assessment book for the year and section 219 of the Municipal Act. In other words, the Assessor has blown hot and cold, as if he would say to the rate-payers "Heads I win and tails you lose." Mr. Shantaram has charged the Assessor with "robbing (according to Arundale, unlawfully depriving) the ignorant rate-payers in defiance of section 219 and," says Mr. Santaram "I am ready to prove to the hilt the charge." I understand from Mr. Shantaram, and the Assessor would not deny the fact, that the said officer has issued as many as eight notices against Mr. Shantaram informing him that the assessment book for the year 1918-1919 is amended by the Municipal Commissioner by increasing the assessment of his properties under section 167; although he has paid taxes for the first half of that year according to the original assessment book. Mr. Shantaram has openly questioned the Commissioner's right to amend the assessment book. Surely the assessor ought to welcome with open arms the opportunity given to him by Mr. Shantaram of having the point threshed out in a court of law, in a fight against him, in fairness firstly to the rate-payers the assessor's masters practically whose salt he eats, secondly to the Municipality, and last but not least to himself. This is all the more desirable as Mr. Shantaram can unlike the other poor rate-payers put up an open stand up fight, should the Assessor be disposed to meet him in a court of law. But the Assessor seems somehow to fight shy of Mr. Shantaram who is sitting with folded hands after disputing the legality of the notices for the last time by his letter of 6th February to which there is no reply. Mr. Shantaram is anxious to fight this matter out for the benefit of the rate-payers but he has no "cause of action" and it rests only with the Assessor to give him one. Will the Assessor take up the gauntlet and do so? I conclude this with the hope that he will. Please excuse for length of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, March 4.

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

ITS COMPOSITION.

INTERPELLATIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's question, *re.* the Medical Services Committee, said:—A statement showing the composition of the Medical Services Committee is laid on the table. The Committee has been appointed to examine and report on the reorganisation of the Medical Services in India, both civil and military. The Secretary of State has recently asked the Government of India to examine the question of the future organisation of the Medical Services in India to provide for military requirements. This necessitates a detailed and complete examination of the system by which the medical needs of India are to be met in future. As the case calls for early settlement, it was decided to refer the subject to a committee representing the various interests involved. The Committee is dealing only with the future organisation of the Government Medical Services.

The composition of the Medical Services Committee:—

President, Sir Verney Lovett; Members: Major-General G. Cree, Deputy Director of Medical Services, 8th (Lucknow) Division; Major-General P. Hehir, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Command; Major-General H. Hendley, Deputy Director of Medical Services, 4th (Quetta) Division; the Hon. Major-General G. G. Giffard, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; Mr. S. R. Hignell, Deputy Secretary, Home Department; Lieut.-Col. A. Shairp, Additional Deputy Secretary, Army Department; Lieut.-Col. G. B. A. Kind, Assistant Adjutant-General Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters; Secretary, Major A. A. McNeight, Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Medical Branch, Army Headquarters.

In order to provide for the representation of Indian opinion, Col. A. E. Banatvala, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam, Lieut.-Col. Bhola Nath and Sir T. B. Nariman, Kt., a private practitioner of Bombay, will be co-opted for duty on the Committee.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Sir C. Sakaran Nair, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question, *re.* expenditure on secondary schools, said:—The educational statistics are compiled for the financial and not the calendar year. The total expenditure from all sources on secondary education during the financial year 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 3,38,68,078, to which the provincial revenues contributed Rs. 84,11,399 or 24.8 per cent.

HOUSING OF WORKMEN.

Sir Claude Hill, replying to Mr. W. A. Ironside's question, *re.* the report of the Indian Industrial Commission (paragraph 239) said:—(a) The Land Acquisition Act is administered by Local Governments who are thereby empowered to decide in each case whether land can be compulsorily acquired. It is believed that Local Governments not infrequently acquire land for the purposes stated. The Local Governments will doubtless consider the recommendation in paragraph 239 of the Industrial Commission's Report. (b) The Government are aware that important industrial organisations in Bengal and elsewhere have adopted some and are considering further schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of their work-people. If they find that these schemes necessitate the acquisition of land they will apply to Local Governments.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Sir William Vincent, replying to the Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question, *re.* the division of services into Imperial and Provincial branches, said:—It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to paragraph 26 of the report of the Public Services Commission. Speaking generally, the Government of India are disposed to agree with the principles there laid down, but they have not yet addressed the Secretary of State.

CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying to the Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question, *re.* establishment of a central technological institute in India, said:—The Government of India are not yet prepared to proceed with this question till they have received and considered the views of Local Governments on the recommendations made by the Industrial Commission on the subject of higher technical education.

ORISSA AS A SUB-PROVINCE.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo's question, *re.* creation of a sub-province of Orissa, said:—The Hon. Member seems to have misunderstood the recommendation in paragraph 246 of the report, which is that the possibility of constituting Orissa as a separate sub-province should be considered by the Local Government after the introduction of the reforms. The Government of India have advised the Local Government that this question should not be considered until the reformed provincial Government has been constituted.

SALE OF STEAMERS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's question, *re* the sale of steamers and flats in Mesopotamia, said:—It is not possible at present to reply specifically to the Hon. Member's questions. These vessels are the property of the War Office and I am in communication with them in regard to their disposal. In the meantime an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Branch has been despatched to Mesopotamia to inspect and catalogue the various crafts.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question, regarding aerial mail service between India and the United Kingdom, said:—The Government of India are not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject. The matter is being discussed with the various departments concerned in India and I hope to be able to answer the Hon. Member's enquiry at a later date.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN INDIA.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying to Mr. B. N. Sarma's question, *re.* liquor and drug shops, said, the figures are not available to show the number of villages and towns in which shops were opened for the first time, but altogether 251 new liquor shops and 76 new drug shops were opened during the year 1917-18. In many cases, however, the opening of a new shop merely means a change of location. The Hon. Member would probably also like to know that 1,694 liquor shops and 193 drug shops were closed during the same period.

NEW G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL SERVICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The local timings of the G. I. P. Railway has lately been changed to the surprise and inconvenience of many office-going and school-going passengers from Mulund, Bhandup, Vikhorli Sion, Matunga, Dadar, Parel, Curryroad and Chinchpokly.

Office and schools time in Bombay generally being 10-30 a.m., and the offices in Fort and Circle being about 10 to 15 minutes walk from the Boribunder Station, office-going passengers from the above named stations have to avail themselves of the only train that is timed to reach Boribunder at 10-4 a.m. which is too early and the same being the only train for the passengers of so many stations including the passengers from Thana, Ghatkopar and Kurla, it is so very crowded that hardly sufficient accommodation is found for the passengers even to stand at the doors and generally the passengers trying to get down and get in have to engage into a free fight with the result that the passengers who have to get down have to generally to go to the next station and pay the extra fare. The old time table that was in force generally throughout the year 1918 was satisfactory to passengers from almost all the stations and the only grievance of these passengers from the above stations was as regards insufficiency of evening trains. The Traffic Manager whom I know to be a kind-hearted man will, I hope take personal interest in these changes and see that the timings arranged to suit all and not to few of the passengers from Thana and Kalyan working in the head office of the G. I. P. Railway.—Yours, etc.

A PASSENGER.

MEERUT RACES.

LAST DAY OF SPRING MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, March 8.

There was a slight falling off in attendance at the last day's races of the Spring Meeting. The Lieut.-Governor, however, was present with his party. Seven races were run, all being won by the favourites. The season closing for the backers meeting was highly successful, for which the Executive are to be congratulated and the best thanks of the sporting public are due to Col. G. F. Mellor, Honorary Secretary of the races for the excellent arrangements and the hard work he has put in.

The following are the results:—

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance one mile.

A handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Rs. 800 to winner Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 300 to third.
Results:—
Major Hutton's SPRING DAISY, 7-9, Northmore 1
M. Hamiduddin's AMALGAM 7-13, Malsom 2
Also ran:—Mavourneen 7-1.
The Race:—Won by neck two lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 52 secs.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Spring Daisy 2 to 1 Mavourneen 4 to 1 Amalgam.

THE PRODUCE FUND PLATE. Distance one mile.

A handicap for horses which ran in the Governor-General's Cup. Rs. 2,500 to winner, Rs. 1000 to second and Rs. 500 to third.
Results:—
Thakurs Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE 8-8, Pullen 1
Col. J. Desraj Urs' MUNDERAH, 7-3, Northmore 2
Also ran:—Munderahs Pride 7-9.
The Race:—Won by one length head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 44 4/5 seconds.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Bally Apple, 5 to 4 against Munderahs Pride, 6 to 1 Munderah.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance round the course.

A handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under. Rs. 700 to winner Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third.
Results:—
Mr. Kasibhoy's HUPMAN, 8-9, Abdul Wahid 1
Mr. E. J. Rennell's MUBROOK, 7-10, Quinn 2
Col. Desraj Urs FISILIER, 7-8, Durga ... 3
Also ran:—British 9-12, Solar Star 9-1, Abda 8-9, Pharoah 7-3.
The Race:—Won by one and quarter lengths one and half lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 min. 19 seconds.
Betting:—3 to 1 Solar Star, Mubrook and Pharoah, 4 to 1 Hurman and Abba, 5 to 1 British, and 15 to 1 Fusilier.

THE STAYERS PLATE.—Distance 2¼ miles.

A handicap Steeple Chase for horses. Rs. 1,750 to winner, Rs. 750 to second and Rs. 500 to third.
Results:—
Capt. Fleming's RED LUCIFER, 10-10, Capt. Bernard 1
Mr. Dillon THE BARON, 11-9, Major Kerans 2
Major H. M. Willson's MAGICIAN, 9-12, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Kesmeldon and Destiny Second 9-9.
The Race:—Won by two and half lengths, forty lengths between second and third.
Time:—5 mins. 27 seconds.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Red Lucifer, 4 to 1 against The Baron, 8 to 1 Magician, and 16 to 1 Destiny Second.

THE SARDHANA PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

A handicap for C. B. ponies 14-2 and under and English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under. Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 300 to third.
Results:—
Messrs. C. Fitch and J. D. Scott's LORD GREY, 8-6, Pullen 1
Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDON, 8-7, Northmore 2
Muzafferali's ORMY, 6-6, Durga ..... 3.
Also Ran:—Woodnymph 6-9.
The Race:—Won by four lengths, three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 seconds.
Betting:—7 to 2 on Lord Grey, 2 to 1 Little Wonder, 8 to 1 Ormy, 15 to 1 Woodnymph.

THE KADAR PLATE.—Distance round the course.

A handicap for horses in the third division. Rs. 700 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, and Rs. 200 third.
Results:—
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALOUM, 9-12, Pullen 1
L. Kali Charan's TARQUIN, 7-9, Harrison 1*
Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 8-12 Northmore 3
*Dead heat.
Also Ran:—Le Soleil 8-9, Silver Memory 8-2, Blue Sapphire 6-7.
The Race:—Dead Heat; two lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 6 seconds.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Talcum, 2 to 1 Lebanon, 4 to 1 Tarquin, longer odds the rest.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 100 yards.

A handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under that have run but have not won at the meeting. Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 200 to second, and Rs. 100 to third.
Results:—
Thakur Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING, 9-3, Pullen 1
Sirdar Gyan Singh's SHE WINNER 10-5, Sirdar Rahpal Singh 2
Messrs. Calder and Dillon's TAGALIE, 7-10, Durga 3
Also Ran:—Mohsel 9-7, Crusader 9-3, Chester 8-3, Brandy Second 8-9, Grey Bas 8-0, Amity 7-5, Ranjeet 7-5, Krishti 7-4, New Market 7-2.
The Race:—Won by two lengths; head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 2 3/5 seconds.
Betting:—3 to 2 Lightning, 4 to 1 Mohsel, longer odds the rest.

BOMBAY'S SLOW TRAMWAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People will do well to think twice before boarding a tram car at Girgaum for Dadar. At any rate my own experience was not very encouraging to induce me to repeat the experiment. Yesterday I boarded a car in Girgaum for Dadar, at about 6-30 p.m. and, thank God, after innumerable transfers and delays reached my destination at last to find my children in bed and my meal none too hot.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. R.

Dadar, March 7.

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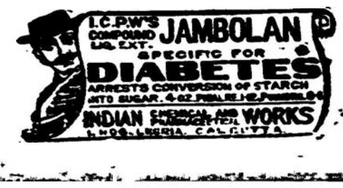

The "Foreign Exploitation" Commission.

SIR P. C. RAY'S CONDEMNATION OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

It is not my purpose to go in detail over the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. I shall confine myself to a few salient points.

It is fortunate that the main object of appointing the Commission has been explained in no equivocal terms by Sir William Clack. According to the late member for Commerce and Industry, the building up of industries where the capital, control and management should be in the hands of Indians was the special object which we all have in view. He was particularly carefnl in pointing out that the development of Indian industries would not mean that "the manufacturer who now competes with you from a distance would transfer his activities to India and compete with you within your boundaries." His Excellency the Viceroy in his address at the Calcutta University Convocation the other day also laid particular stress upon this aspect. According to Lord Chelmsford, "We do not want mere Indian capital, we want Indian men and not Indian men only as labour but as leaders who will turn their attention to industrial enterprise and equip themselves for a great Industrial regeneration in India."

It is thus evident that the declared policy of the Government of India is decidedly against the *exploitation* of Indian minerals and her almost inexhaustible resources of raw materials by foreigners, be they British, American, or German.

Pernicious Caste System.

It is necessary to pause here for a moment to discuss some of the potent causes which have conspired to bring about the ruin and even extinction of the staple Indian industries. The East has been immobile, inert and conservative to the core for centuries. In a manner she was living in peace and repose dreaming dreams or absorbed in meditations on the essence of the Supreme Being. Every village with the graduated hierarchy of the caste regulations was an ideal republic. There was the village artisan and the smith—the barber, the washerman, the priest—the landlord, the tenant-cultivator—the weaver and the small trader, and so forth—each doing his allotted duty. But contact with the mobile, progressive and energetic West changed all that. At barely a moment's notice India found herself confronted with a formidable rival. She must run at railway speed or be lost forever; and thus came a tremendoush crash and the collapse of her industries. Here again, Nemesis overtook unhappy India. What was once an apparent source of strength now became the weak point in her armour—I mean the pernicious caste system. As I have said elsewhere:

"The caste system was established *de novo* in a more rigid form. The drift of Manu and of later Puranas is in the direction of glorifying the priestly class, which set up most arrogant and outrageous pretensions. According to Susruta, the dissection of dead bodies is a *sine qua non* to the student of surgery and this high authority lays particular stress on knowledge gained from experiment and observation. But Manu would have none of it. The very touch of a corpse, according to Manu, is enough to bring contamination to the sacred person of a Brahmin. Thus we find that shortly after the time of Vagbhata, the handling of a lancet was discouraged and Anatomy and Surgery fell into disuse and became to all intents and purposes lost sciences to the Hindus. It was considered equally undignified to sweat away at the forge like a Cyclops. Hence the cultivation of the *Kalas* by the more refined classes of Society, of which wet get such vivid pictures in ancient Sanskrit literature, survives only in traditions since a very long time past.

"The arts being thus relegated to the low castes and the professions made hereditary, a certain degree of fineness, delicacy, and deftness in manipulation was no doubt secured but this was done at a terrible cost. The intellectual portion of the community being thus withdrawn from active participation in the arts, the how and why of phenomena—the co-ordination of cause and effect—were lost sight of—the spirit of enquiry gradually died out among a nation naturally prone to speculation and metaphysical subtleties and India for once bade adieu to experimental and inductive sciences. Her soil was rendered morally unfit for the birth of a Boyle, a Des Cartes, or a Newton and her very name was all but expunged from the map of the scientific world."

That the exclusive monopoly of privileges by the higher castes ends in the long run in their moral and intellectual deterioration is almost the burden of President Wilson's campaign speeches. We can make room for only one or two short extracts:

"The nations are renewed from the bottom, not from the top; that the genius which springs up from the ranks of unknown men is the genius which renews the youth and energy of the people.....A nation is as great, and only as great, as her rank and file."

Again,

"It is one of the glories of our land that nobody is able to predict from what family, from what region, from what race, even, the leaders of the country are going to come."—"The New Freedom."

The invention of the steam engine by Watt in 1766 brought about an economic revolution from the effect of which India has suffered most, since it was followed up by or rather was contemporaneous with three successive inventions in twelve years, that of the spinning jenny in 1764 by the *weaver* Hargreaves, of the spinning machine in 1768 by the *barber* Arkwright, of the "mule" by the *weaver* Crompton in 1776. The mischievous and suicidal effects of the caste-system now began to operate. Almost from the Vedic ages the blacksmith, the weaver and the various classes of artisans have remained much the same in this land of stagnation and torpor; they have failed to advance *pari passu* with progressive Europe and with their primitive methods had to succumb to the competition of the cutlers of Sheffield and the weavers and spinners of Lancashire, who, not having had the handicap and disadvantage of following a hereditary calling, could always recruit new blood and bring in or invite new ideas and originality. The Brahmanical and other high castes have always disdained to do manual work, with the result that they have been fit only for literary and clerical pursuits. No wonder that our *intelligentsia* should fail to develop a right tradition of industrialism.

Prohibitive duties on Indian Manufactures

The ruin and downfall of Indian industries was further hastened by the selfish policy of British statesmen, who by the imposition of prohibitive duties protected the British manufacturer and who began to look upon the vast continent as a field for the supply of raw material required by them. It is a happy sign of the times that both the Government and the people are now realising the critical situation we are in and have been devising means to avert the disaster in which we have been landed; but the efforts which have been hitherto made in this direction are fitful and spasmodic and no continuity in the policy is discernible. But the most fatal mistake—a mistake which now almost borders upon a political crime—has been the hostile attitude of the Government towards elementary mass education. There is a saying in Bengali that it is a folly to cut at the root of a tree and at the same time to water its top branches. Thus we read: "There is no doubt a great deal of scope for improvement. The average yield for India is 98 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre; while the figures for America and Egypt are 200 lbs. and 450 lbs., respectively. The fluctuations in the field of *gur* are equally striking. Thus in the irrigated area of the N. W. Frontier Province it is two tons per acre while in Assam it is only 0.9. The Agricultural Department of Bombay, however, by the proper application of water and manure, has secured an yield of six tons per acre. Mr. Fletcher, Imperial Entomologist, adds his valuable testimony to the effect that the annual damage by crop-pests cannot be placed at less than five thousand lakhs of rupees." On this ground he advises the Government of India to follow in the wake of Canada, which has got an Entomological Service, having for its aim: first, the prevention of the introduction and spread of injurious insects; second, the investigation of insect pests affecting agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and the health of domestic animals and man; and third, the imparting of the information so obtained to those interested and concerned by means of bulletins, circulars, press notices, addresses, letters, and personal visits. For these purposes there exists at Ottawa and at the various field laboratories throughout the country a staff of men of such scientific training and ability as will enable them to make the service of the greatest benefit to the people of Canada. Mr. Fletcher, therefore, puts in a vigorous plea for the establishment of a Central Entomological Research Institute which would cost roughly fourteen lakhs non-recurring and four and a half lakhs recurring when the scheme was in full working order.

Similarly we have already got an Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, with all its paraphernalia of expensive machinery and the "Imperial" and "Provincial" Services.

Always beginning at wrong end.

But we always begin at the wrong end. I should be the last person to disparage the necessity for scientific research. The simple fact is, however, overlooked that our agricultural population, steeped in ignorance and illiteracy and owning only small plots and scattered holdings, are not in a position to take advantage of or utilise the elaborate scientific researches which lie entombed in the bulletins and transactions of these Institutes. Mr. Mackenna very rightly observes: "The Famine Commissioners, so long ago as 1880, expressed the view 'that no general advance in the agricultural system can be expected until the rural population had been so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform.' These views were confirmed by the Agricultural Conference of 1888. . . . The most important, and probably the soundest proposition laid down by the Conference was that it was 'most desirable to extend primary education amongst agricultural classes.' Such small countries as Denmark, Holland and Belgium are in a position to send immense supplies of cheese, butter, eggs, etc., to England, because the farmers there are highly advanced in general enlightenment and technical education and are thus in a position to profit by the researches of experts. The peasant proprietors of France are equally fortunate in this respect; over and above the abundant harvest of cereals they grow vine and oranges and have been highly successful in sericulture; while the silk industry in its very cradle, so to speak, namely, Murshidabad and Malda, is languishing and is in a moribund condition.

Various forms of cattle-plague, e.g., rinderpest, foot-and-mouth-disease, make havoc of our cattle every year and the ignorant masses, steeped in superstitions, look helplessly on and ascribe the visitations to the wrath of the goddess *Sitala*. It is useless to din Pasteur's researches into their ear. As I have said above, our Government has the happy knack of beginning at the wrong end. An ignorant people and a costly machinery of scientific experts ill go together.

The panacea recommended for the cure and treatment of all these ills is the foundation or re-organisation of costly bureaus and Scientific and Technical Services, the latter with the differentiation of "Imperial" and "Provincial" Services, which are in reality hot-beds for breeding racial antipathies and "sedition." For the recruitment of the Scientific Services the Commissions coolly propose that not only "senior and experienced men" should be obtained from England but that "recruits for these services—especially chemical services—should be obtained at as early an age as possible, preferably not exceeding 25 years." What lamentable ignorance the Commissioners betray and what poor conception they have of this vital question is further evident from what they say:

"We should thus secure the University graduate, who had done one or perhaps two years' post-graduate work, whether scientific or practical, but would not yet be confirmed in specialisation. We assume that the requisite degree of specialisation will be secured by adopting a system whereby study leave will be granted at some suitable time after three years' service, when a scientific officer should have developed a distinct bent."

In other words, secure a dark horse and wait till he develops a distinct bent! The writer of this article naturally feels a little at home on this subject and it is only necessary to cite a few instances to illustrate how under the proposed scheme Indians will fare. At the present moment there are four young Indian Doctors of Science of British universities, three belonging to that of Loudon. Two of them only have been able to secure Government appointments, but these only *temporary*, drawing two-thirds of the grade pay. One has already given up his post in disgust, because he could get no assurance that the post would be made permanent. In fact, both of them have been given distinctly to understand that as soon as the war conditions are over, permanent incumbents for these posts will be recruited at "home." In filling up the posts of the so-called experts one very important factor is overlooked. As a rule only third rate men care to come out to India. The choice lies between the best brains of India and the mediocres of England, and yet the former get but scant consideration and justice. It may be urged that these gentlemen had not their cases represented at the India Office. The answer may be given in the eloquent words of the late Mr. A. M. Bose:

"Not that they did not try to get appointed in England. No, gentlemen, after taking their degrees in the great English and Scotch Universities, after having won all their high distinctions—distinctions not less high than those of their English brethren in the service, in some cases perhaps even higher—they tried their way best, they made what I may almost describe as frantic efforts at the India Office to get an appointment from England. But all their efforts were in vain. After waiting and waiting and after heart-rending suspense, they were told that they must ship themselves off, as soon as they could, to India for the Government to appoint them there."

The creation of so many Scientific "Imperial" Services means practically so many close *preserves* for Europeans.

Indianisation, a Paramount necessity.

There is another strong reason in favour of employing Indian agency, as has been pointed out elsewhere:

"A European naturally looks to India as a land of exile and his thoughts are always turned Homeward. As soon as he joins his appointment, he begins to look forward to his furlough and even during summer holidays he often runs Home. Socially speaking, the European lives quite apart and it is only in rare cases that he is found to mix on equal terms with his pupils. The result is that he fails to create anything like an intellectual atmosphere.

"Moreover, the European when he retires from the service leaves India for good and all the experience which he gathered during his service of office are clean lost to the country. But the mature experiences of an Indian after retirement are always at the diposal of his countrymen; he is in fact a valuable national asset."

The case from the Indian point of view has been so ably put by Mr. Malaviya that it need not be further discussed. One painful reflection, however, oppresses the writer That three Indian members of the Commission in their sober senses could make up their minds to affix their signatures to this portion of the Report is what surpasses his understanding. It never evidently occurred to them that they were committing themselves to the scientific suicide of India.

The Indianisation of the Scientific Services has become a paramount necessity, not only because it would afford scope for the play of the Indian brain, but also in the interests of economy itself. The claims of the dumb millions, who after all are the real tax-payers, have hitherto been systematically ignored. The primary education bill of Gokhale was shelved because of the prohibitive expenditure it would have involved. On similar grounds sanitation and drainage scheme are postponed to the Greek calends. The revenues of India are of an inelastic nature. If we are to find money for these crying needs it must be done by the utilisation of indigenous agency. When the Reform Scheme is given effects to, large number of Indian members will naturally occupy places both in the Provincial and Imperial Executive Councils. If, however, the present princely and exhorbitant scale of pay were to be retained all along the line, the result would be simply ruinous. The poor ryot would then be justified in saying that what his educated and favoured compatriot was clamouring for was not so much the welfare of the land as the division of the spoils—the share of the loaves and fishes.

The most essential and vital aspect of the Industrial Commission must not be overlooked. The policy to which the Government of India is committed is foreshadowed in the following extract from Lord Hardinge's Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 26th November, 1915:

"It is becoming increasingly clear that a definite and self-conscious policy of improving the industrial capabilities of India will have to be pursued after the war, unless she is to become more and more a dumping ground for the manufactures of foreign nations who will be competing the more keenly for markets, the more it becomes apparent that the political future of the large nations depends on their economic position. The attitude of the Indian public towards this important question is unanimous and cannot be left out of account. Manufacturers, politicians and the literate public have for long been pressing their demands for a definite and accepted policy of State aid to Indian industries: and the demand is one which evokes the sympathy of all classes of Indians whose position or intelligence leads them to take any degree of interest in such matters. After the war India will consider herself entitled to demand the utmost help which her Government can afford to enable her to take her place, so far as circumstances permit, as a manufacturing country."

Favouring the Foreign Capatalist

The after-war problems have now to be tackled, but a most serious situation now arises owing to the unpreparedness of India. The war has proved to be a veritable God-send to Japan and she has taken the fullest advantage of the psychological moment. Japanese goods have flooded the Indian market. In our utter helplessness we have only to be passive on-lookers and realise our absolute dependence upon foreign countries for the supply of manufactured articles and finished products most of which could be easily prepared at home; but here a most difficult and delicate problem has to be grappled with. Indications are not wanting which go to show which way the wind is blowing. Already some powerful British companies have been started or promoted, with huge capital and gigantic resources at their back, and every patriotic Indian who has learned to think for himself is naturally filled with dismay and consternation. Within the last few years, in and about Calcutta, a few *Swadeshi* industries have sprung up, which after gasping for breath in the infant stage have arrived at the period of adolescence. But their very existence is now at stake and in fact they are threatened with extinction. Remember, again, these indigenous enterprises never sought the help of any special legislation nor asked for or obtained any pecuniary help from the State. To mention only one instance. "Messrs. Cooper and Allen started the Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory *and, at the outset, they received a considerable amount of financial assistance from Government.*" (Indian Industrial Commission's Report, Appendices, p. 56.) The italics are ours. In marked contrast with it the *National Tannery* of Sir Nilratan Sircar may be mentioned. This noble and patriotic son of Bengal has not only devoted his valuable time and energy but has also risked his fortune for the cause. It is urged that it is one of the redeeming characteristics of the British Government that it grants equal opportunities and facilities to all and in such matters it holds the scale of justice even. This is true, but only in a qualified sense. It is notorious that the poor ryot when he finds himself pitted against his wealthy zamindar is simply ruined. The former is harrrassed from one law-court to another and whereas he can barely secure the services of a petty *mukhtear*, his formidable opponent can engage counsel at a fee of Rs. 1,000 per diem, if necessary. This is justice and fairplay with a vengeance! We are threatened with this kind of warfare in the industrial world. The British and American capitalists, with their centuries of experience, marvellous powers of organisation and cooperation and elaborate machinery, and almost unlimited command of capital, have already appeared on the scene and their Indian competitors will naturally go to the wall. President Wilson has sounded the note of alarm in his own country in no uncertain voice. "To-day if a man enters certain fields," says he, "there are organisations which will use means against him that will prevent his building up a business which they do not want to have built up; organisations that will see to it that the ground is cut from under him and the markets shut against him..... American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field and more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? Because the laws of this country do not prevent the strong from crushing the weak." If this is the state of things when the competition is American *vs.* American, we can easily gather how the Indian will fare in his competition with the American and British syndicates and combines and trusts.

Difficulties of Swadeshi Concerns.

Let me adduce a concrete specific instance to illustrate my point. Twelve years ago a small venture was undertaken, which was purely of the nature of a pioneering demonstration experiment. A company was floated to enable our struggling and starving young men to have an opportunity of taking part in inland navigation. A steam launch was purchased and it began to ply in a narrow river, the upper regions of which are getting silted up. As soon as it was discovered that the business was a paying one, a powerful British company sent a couple of big steamers and reduced the original fare of one *rupee* from terminus to one *anna*, so that the *Swadeshi* company might be crushed out of existence. As the latter had still the hardihood to persist in this desperate game, the former sent an additional steamer and the fiat went forth, *delenda est Carthago*. Thanks to the self-sacrificing zeal and patriotism of a medical practitioner and a local zemindar, the *Swadeshi* company somehow or other manages still to strive. It is not, however, necessary to state here to what extent it has been affected financially all this time or to pause to inquire by how much the present writer, a "patron" of the undertaking, poor schoolmaster as he is, suffered in pocket. Yet the Industrial Commission Report expresses the pious hope that "there is no reason why India should not be ready to man her own ships when they are built."

Even when a Swadeshi concern is once started after overcoming immense difficulties in the initial stages, serious obstacles have to be encountered in the matter of marketing the products or the output of its factory. The damaging evidence of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy of Bombay, which for obvious reasons the President of the Commission wanted to be heard *in camera*, but which has leaked out, goes to prove, what is, however, notorious, that the Heads

(Continued on Page 11.)

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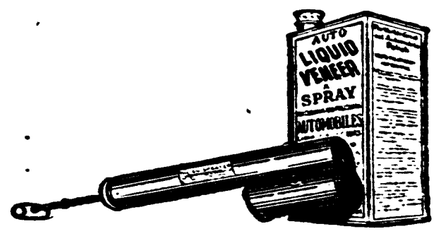

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THE "FOREIGN EXPLOITATION" COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 10.)

of the big purchasing departments show but scant consideration to the claims of Indians when there are British competitors in the field—it is but natural that they should fraternise with their own countrymen. The excellent intentions of the Government as embodied in Resolutions with sonorous periods get whittled down to precious little in filtering through the official strata.

India's Untapped Mineral Wealth.

One of the most important factors in the development of the resources of India is that relating to the working of her vast and in many cases untapped mineral wealth. The Report lays down elaborate suggestions as regards "concessions" and the acquisition of mineral rights and so forth, but is ominously silent on the most important point. Indians are hopelessly backward in industrial matters—they are far behind Europe and America in the modern metallurgical and technical education—they are lacking in co-operation and power of organisation; but that is no reason, why the fullest advantage should be taken of their helplessness by foreign exploiters. The fact is overlooked that England holds India as a trustee and guardian and in a future age she will be called upon to render an account of her stewardship.

Our benign Government has already accepted in principle the imperative necessity of protecting the weak, ignorant and backward classes from the grasp of pettifogging sharpers and dishonest sowcars. *e.g.*, by enacting the Encumbered Estates Act The object evidently was to prevent their being sold out of their patrimony. Some such Act is urgently required for safeguarding our national patrimony.

After all, India is progressing and waking up and if her sons to-day are unable to work her own mines, their children or children's children will be able to do so. If in the meantime all the mining rights and concessions in Burma, and Assam and other provinces of India proper are leased out to foreign exploiters nothing will be left for future generations. The late Mr. Gokhale often used to tell the present writer that the greatest injury which the British Government is inflicting upon this unhappy land—an injury which is beyond her powers of recuperation—is the slow but continuous exhaustion of her mineral wealth. As the "Statesman" put this point with great clearness:

"In the case of the mining industry, for instance, it (i.e., the development of the country's resources by English capital) means not merely that the children of the soil must be content for the time being with the hired labourer's share of the wealth extracted, but that the exportation of the remainder involves a loss which can never be repaired. Though the blame largely rests with them, we can well understand the jealousy with which the people of the country regard the exhaustion, mainly for the benefit of the foreign capitalist, of wealth which can never, as in the case of agriculture, be reproduced. It is, in short, no mere foolish delusion, but an unquestionable economic truth, that every ounce of gold that leaves the country, so far as it is represented by no economic return, and a large percentage of the gold extracted by foreign capital is represented by no such return, implies permanent loss.

As we said in a previous article, the exploitation of the mineral resources of the country by the foreign capitalist stands on a different footing; for, in this case the wealth extracted is not reproduced, and, on the not unreasonable assumption that it would sooner or later have been exploited with Indian capital, may unquestionably be said to deprive the people of the country, for all time, of a corresponding opportunity of profit. *Vide* "G. V. Joshi's Writings and Speeches," pp. 054-55.

The future historian of India will have to write a dismal chapter indicating that when her people at last woke up they found all the wealth in the bowels of the earth carried away by foreign exploiters and only empty dark caverns and subterranean vaults and passages left behind.

Silver Lining in the Dark Cloud.

It is not necessary to proceed further. The future of industrial India is gloomy indeed. Happily there is a silver lining in the dark cloud.

Sir W. Clark, as we have already seen, fully alive to the danger of the situation, was careful to point out that industrial progress did not "merely mean that the manufacturer who now competes with you from a distance would transfer his activities to India and compete with you within your boundaries;" and successive Governors General have given distinct pledges that every effort will be made to enable Indians to have a fresh start. The task will be a tremendously difficult one in view of the clamorous opposition of powerful interested parties. A Viceroy of India, close upon half-a-century ago, in his attempt to do justice to the people entrusted to his care, was confronted with the determined hostility of his countrymen out here and in his bitter anguish exclaimed: "Millions [out of the revenues of India] have been spent on the conquering race, which might have been spent in enriching and elevating the children of the soil. . . . It is impossible, unless we spend less on "interests" —and more on the people . . . The welfare of the people of India is our primary object. If we are not here for their good, we should not be here at all." Noble words, nobly uttered.

President Wilson in commending the League of Nations' covenant for acceptance observes: "We are done with annexations of helpless people. In all cases of this sort it shall be the duty of the League to see that nations assigned as tutors, advisers and directors of those peoples shall look to their interest and development before the interest and material desires of the mandatory nation itself .....Under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new light and a new hope" If, however, the exploitation of India goes on at this rate, England will be giving the lie direct to the noble ideal and aspirations breathed above. Recent events have, however, shown that British statesmanship can take courage in one hand and justice in the other; it is to be hoped it will prove equal to the occasion.

Postcript.—Since the above was in type, I have learned with sorrow that one of the three principal *Swadeshi* industrial concerns of Calcutta, which was hitherto regarded as a pride of Bengal, is threatened with extinction, so far as its swadeshi character is concerned. I mean the Calcutta Pottery Works. It is not necessary here to recount with what zeal, sacrifice and singleness of purpose, combined with expert knowledge, Mr. Satyasundar Dev helped the undertaking and made it a successful concern. In fact it might be said that the very cement of its kilns and furnaces represents the life-blood of Mr. Dev. A powerful British company, partly with threats of overwhelming competition and partly with the offer of a rich bait, has succeeded in practically buying it out. I understand the negotiations have been already completed. This regrettable affair is a sad commentary and reflection on the intelligence and patriotism of Maharaja Sir Monindra Chandra Nundy Bahadur and Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur, the proprietors of the factory, who are both wealthy men. Alas! Even such men could be prevailed upon to part with their heritage for a handful of silver.

The fate of the other two concerns referred to above is also trembling in the balance. If this is an earnest of what bids fair to become of "a self-contained India," she will soon be reduced to the position of a "human cattle-farm" and a plantation, with her people as coolie and "Babu" labourers; and the "Industrial Commission" had better be called "Foreign Exploitation Commission."—*Modern Review.*

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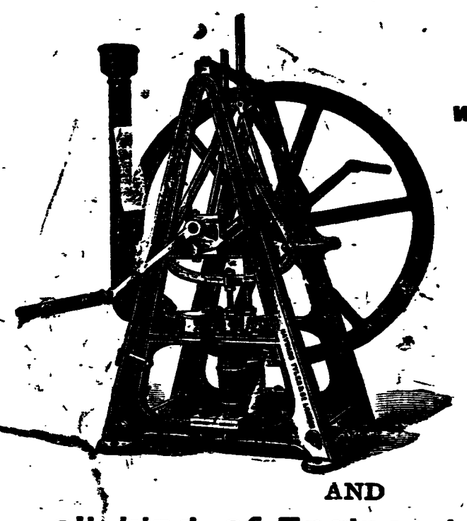

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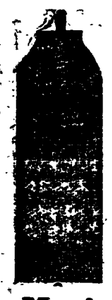
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